WAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R.

's Ready Relief

THE WORST PAINS

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's Ready Relief.

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AND AGUE.

red for fifty cents. There is not a
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. Fifty cents per bottle.

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ADWAY'S

ILIAN RESOLVENT

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BLOOD PURIFIER

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HAN CAN P. KNAPP.

T LETTER.

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AMES, Cincinnati, O.

WAY'S

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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1875.—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 122.

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We have now in stock elegant Cameo Sets, just received, and fine Diamonds at bargain prices.
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DECORATED DINNER SETS,
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AND BALANCE OF OUR RETAIL STOCK AT FROM
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As we are determined to close it out entirely by Jan. 1. Parties selecting
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Furnished promptly and at fair prices, by J. M. W. JONES, 104 and 106 Madison-st.

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Social and Spiritual Philosophy of the Moral Law.

How the Christian World Fell into the Observance of Sunday.

Influences Which Will Aid the Swing Movement—A Blast Against Tobacco.

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Notes and Personals At Home and Abroad.

Church Services To-Day.

THE MORAL LAW.
ITS SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—It seems that my article under the above heading has elicited some inquiries from "Inquirer" and "Layman." I noticed in a second article "Inquirer's" main thought regarding the question of a modification of the law so as to have it apply to another day than the one specified in it. I also intended ere this to have considered the somewhat common doctrine of no-lawism in the Church. If you please, I will do this as soon as I can command the time, in another article. Since "Layman" has several times used my name in his article, calling upon "the able clergy of this city" for the information he seems to want, he will, of course, allow me also a few suggestions, in the hope that their response may help us both. I wish first to correct a quotation of his. He uses the expression, "eight days after," in referring to the second meeting of Christ with His Disciples after His resurrection. The form of expression used by the Evangelist John is, "After eight days," and not "eight days after." A liberal construction of "eight days after," might be made to mean the next first day. Can "after eight days" be legitimately so construed? I leave this to be answered by "Layman" or his helpers.

"Layman" asks "when and how the change of the day was brought about." Having used my name freely in his article, I trust he will not object if I give an opinion, subject, of course, to his or his friends' criticism. "N," in "A defense of the Christian Fathers," on the same page of THE TRIBUNE with his article, uses this expression: "While 'XX.' and his friends represent the Fathers as worthy of but little credit, and their testimony as 'untrustworthy tradition' in all controversies with the Church, yet that denomination's appeal to this very testimony in support of the Lord's Day, in their controversies with the Seventh-Day Baptists." This point is well taken. It will not be deemed out of place if another group of the same kind of testimonies be used in answering the inquries of "Layman." To my mind, these will be found to contain the true answer to his question, "When and how the change was brought about."

Verstegan says: "The most ancient Germans, being pagans, and having appropriated their first day of the week to the peculiar adoration of the sun, whereof that day doth yet in our English tongue retain the name of Sunday, and appropriated the next day unto the special adoration of the moon, whereof it yet retaineth with us the name of Monday; they dedained the next day to these most heavenly planets, to the particular adoration of their great reputed God, Tuisco, whereof we do yet retain in our language the name of Tuesday." He further says, "Unto the day dedicated unto the special adoration of the idol of the sun they gave the name of Sunday, as much as to say the sun's day, or the day of the sun."

Brower also says: "It is not to be denied but we borrow the name of this day from the ancient Greeks and Romans, and we allow that the old Egyptians worshipped the sun, and, as a standing memorial of their veneration, dedicated this day to him."

Jennings says: "The day which the heathen in general consecrated to the worship and honor of their chief god, the sun, which, according to our computation, was the first day of the week." Chadle, in a work in vindication of the first day, in discussing the reasons which forbid Christians keeping any other day than the heathen Sunday, says: "1. Because of the contempt, scorn, and derision they thereby should be had in among all the Gentiles with whom they lived. 2. Most Christians then were either servants or of the poorer sort of people, and the Gentiles most probably would not give their servants liberty to cease from working on any other set day but only except on their Sunday. 3. Because had they essayed such a change it would have been but in vain; . . . they could never have brought it to pass." Sunday by these quotations is proven to be a heathen worship day.

The first step in the adoption of this day by the Church will be seen in the edict and subsequent actions of Constantine, which we here subjoin. In 306, he became Associate Ruler in the Roman Empire. In 323 he came into full power as Emperor. March 7, 321, he issued the following edict: "Let all Judges, and all city people, and all tradesmen, rest upon the venerable day of the sun. But let those dwelling in the country freely and with full liberty attend to the culture of their fields; since it frequently happens that no other day is fit for the sowing of grain, or the planting of vines; hence the favorable time should not be allowed to pass, lest the provisions of heaven be lost."

On the 8th day of March, 321, the day following the issuing of the preceding edict, Constantine issued another edict, "That in case of public calamity, like the striking of the Imperial Palace or public buildings by lightning, the heathen ceremonies for propitiating the gods were to be performed, and the meaning of the calamity should be sought from the haruspices." The haruspices were soothsayers, who gave their answers from watching the movements of the entrails of slain beasts and from the smoke from burning certain portions. This was a heathen rite. Heathenism was not suppressed in the Empire until A. D. 390, seventy-nine years after the Sunday edict, and fifty-three years after Constantine's death. As a further proof that this edict was in favor of the heathen "venerable day of the sun," an English writer (in "Sunday and the Mosaic Sabbath") says: "At a later period [than this edict], carried away by the current opinion, he declared himself a convert to the Church. Christianity, or what he was pleased to call by that name, then became the law of the land, and the edict of 321 being unrevoked, was enforced as a Christian ordinance." Here, then, is the proof direct "when and how the change in the day was brought about."

The next step after the introduction of Constantine's "memorable day of the sun" by his edict, while he was a heathen, was to secure its indorsement by ecclesiastical authority, so as to add the ecclesiastical to the civil authority, to make Sunday the Sabbath of the Church as it was the Sabbath of the Empire. The process by which this was accomplished is thus described by Dr. James, of Oxford University: "When the practice of keeping Saturday Sabbaths was evidently gaining ground in the Eastern Church, a decree was passed in the Council held at Laodicea, A. D. 364, that members of the Church should not rest from work on the Sabbath like Jews, but should labor on that day, preferring in order the Lord's Day, and then, if it be in their power, should rest from work as Christians."

Fryne gives a fuller statement of this question of the action of the Council of Laodicea, and the reasons for it, as follows: "It is certain that Christ Himself, His Apostles, and the primitive Christians for some good space of time, did constantly observe the seventh-day Sabbath, the Evangelists and St. Luke in the Acts over styling it the Sabbath day, and making mention of its solemnization by the Apostles and other Christians, it being solemnized by many Christians after the Apostles' times, even till the Council of Laodicea, A. D. 364, as ecclesiastical writings of the twenty-ninth canon of that Council testify, which run thus: 'Because Christians ought not to Judaize and to rest on the Sabbath, but to work on that day (which many at that time did refuse to do), but preferring in honor the Lord's Day (there being then a great controversy among Christians which of these two days should have precedence); if they desired to rest they should do this as Christians, because, if they be found to Judaize, let them be accursed by Christ. The seventh day was solemnized by Christ, the Apostles, and the primitive Christians till the Laodicean Council did in a manner quite abolish the observation of it. The Council of Laodicea, A. D. 364, first settled the observation of the Lord's Day, and prohibited the keeping of the Jewish Sabbath under an anathema.' By this act the heathen Sun's day, after being made by imperial edict the worship-day of the Empire, under the title of 'Venerable Day of the Sun,' became the worship-day of the Church, under the title of 'Lord's Day.'"

This view of the question is confirmed by eminent men in the Church. Neander, in his Church history, says: "The festival of Sunday, like all other festivals, was always only a human ordinance, and it was far from the intention of the Apostles to establish a divine command, in this respect, far from them, and from the early apostolic Church to transfer the laws of the Sabbath to Sunday."

Dr. Cox says: "There is no evidence that either at this [third century] or at a period much later, the observance [of Sunday] was viewed as deriving any authority from the fourth commandment; it seems to have been regarded as an institution corresponding in nature with Christmas, Good Friday, and other festivals of the Church, and as resting with them on the ground of ecclesiastical authority and tradition."

Kitto, in his Cyclopedia, on the question of the regard in which Sunday was held in the primitive Church, says: "Though in later times we find considerable reference to a sort of consecration of the day, it does not seem at any period of the ancient Church to have assumed the form of such an observance as some religious communities have contended for. Nor do these writers in any instance pretend to allege any divine command or even apostolic practice in its support."

Dr. Higlin says: "That for three hundred years there was neither law to bind them to it, [Sunday] nor any rest from labor, or from worldly business required upon it: and when the Prince and the Prelate endeavored to restrain them from all kinds of bodily labor on that day, it was not brought about without much struggling and opposition of the people, more than a thousand years being passed after Christ's ascension before the Lord's day had attained that state in which it now standeth."

I submit these authorities, which might be much extended in kind, to the consideration of "Layman" and others concerned in this investigation, in the hope that they will minister some light on this question. I shall look with interest for a response from "the able clergy of this city" to "Layman's" call for help. When I wrote my first article on the philosophy of the moral law, printed in THE TRIBUNE of Nov. 29, I wished to call attention to that interpretation of the law, feeling that no-lawism and no-sabbathism as the arguments of infidelity should be successfully met and refuted. I shall rejoice with the men who shall establish the Sabbath of the Church, as well and firmly as the spiritual law of the moral law establishes its Sabbath. If this cannot be done, it will be better for the Church to change its practice to another day than to be driven by infidelity into no-lawism. I may hereafter consider the Sabbath question in the light of the practice and teaching of Christ and the Apostles.

J. BAILEY.

THINGS THAT WILL HELP THE SWING MOVEMENT.
A BLAST AT THE USE OF TOBACCO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Many of our churches have much ambition to make their church the representative church of the great Northwest. In order to do this, they are not content with fixing a value on the rental of the pews, supposed to be high enough to cover all contingencies, and as high as those who occupy can well afford these times to pay. But they are not content with this; contribution-boxes must be thrust under our noses twice each Sabbath in support of every conceivable object of benevolence and charity, besides special meetings held at intervals, fairs and festivals at sundry times during the year to make up deficits and meet the demands of this fictitious glory. Many, very many, are getting tired of being subjected to this crucible and criticism if they do not respond, and will probably avail themselves of the privilege presented to absolve themselves from this dilemma.

Another thing: On account of the growing belief in some of our churches (at least of those who minister at the altar) that we are living in the last days, and that Christ will soon in person make His second appearing, they are not content with anything short of a periodical pilgrimage to Mecca, as much so and as regularly as those who go up to that ancient city, and those who are the most servile receive the greatest crown. To accomplish this, all their teachings, like Moody's, are of the sensational or gush order. Intelligent people, who cannot any longer be fed on pathos, and wish to hear something they can live by, and improve upon in the summer, as well as in winter, will avail themselves of the opportunity as at under Prof. Swing's teachings.

Another thing that will help the Swing movement is, there are a good many in the different churches who are good, honest, consistent, sober men (who perhaps in all their lives never drank a drop of the principal intoxicating drinks), yet cannot consistently adopt all the dogmas of some of these churches on the subject of temperance, believing the Scriptural ground on this subject. The Bible throughout, everywhere, condemns drunkenness, but nowhere teaches prohibition, any more than excessive eating requires total abstinence from all food (and I predict before the end of the nineteenth century we will all come to our senses on this subject). Yet this class, who thus believe, are held up to scorn and derision, and are told they must, and dare not refuse to, sign the temperance pledge. The time was within my remembrance when true temperance meant, as it now does in fact, only moderate drinking. Then liquor was kept in use of the best-regulated families, and dealt out moderately to those who had any desire for it, instead of driving all such (on account of any little village-manufactured sentiment there may be) into saloons. How much less drunkenness there was then, and would be now, if this course were pursued. Then it was safe to teach the doctrine that Paul taught, "Take a little wine for the stomach's sake." It was also then safe and proper to imitate and follow the example and teachings of our blessed Savior on marriage occasions and in celebrating His last supper. Now all semblance of wine is excluded from weddings, and mere slop (unfermented juice of the grape) substituted on sacramental occasions. That which the Savior manufactured was pronounced by those who were well drunken as better than that which they drank at the first (it was such as would burst old bottles). How much these temperance fanatics would like it, if they could strike back at such teachings of Paul and Christ, if they dared, as they do indirectly, by deriding all such as follow their example. They would proclaim that Christ could not have been divine, or else He would not have entailed by precept and example upon the human race such pernicious practices.

The next probable step in the line of progression will be to demand that the emblem of the cup shall be washed from the stained windows in our churches, lest some one looking thereon may be tempted with the seductive insignia, and imbibe in the reality. This would be consistent progression which the line of convenience has manufactured in baptism, instead of adhering to the good old square, sound orthodox mode of John the Baptist.

First came pouring, then sprinkling, and a lady may now stand erect, in her most fashionable bonnet, and merely have the dampened fingers laid on the forehead. The next step in the line of convenience will probably be to let the candidates remain in their seats, and be photographed in water colors. There are volumes in the text "Suffer little children to come unto Me," and poetry in His triumphant entrance into Jerusalem, riding the foal of an ass, but the example Christ gave us in washing the disciples' feet, and telling them "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do." This is entirely too humiliating in our day, to have any binding virtue (read the first seventeen verses of the thirteenth chapter of John). If ever there was a day when the fashionable ladies, like Peter, had occasion to cry: "Lord, not only my feet but my whole—body!" it is now.

There is one other thing which there is a golden opportunity for Prof. Swing to inaugurate that will do more for the benefit of the human family, directly and indirectly, than any other expedient hitherto tried, to suppress intemperance, and restore man to his primitive manhood. If we wish to propagate a healthy race, and free man from the many ills superinduced by the use of tobacco, we must do something to correct public sentiment on this subject,—a distorted sentiment that will allow a minister of the Gospel to carry a pail of tobacco by his side in the railway car, who would not speak to a gentleman who was carrying a jug of whisky by his side (which would not produce half the harm the tobacco would in prostrating the nervous system and laying the foundation for intoxicating drinks). One-fifth of all who commence the use of tobacco die drunkards. Ten millions is the amount of the annual traffic in this city alone against the traffic in all liquors of $1,600,000. [There are sold and consumed in this city more than $5,000,000 of liquors per year.—ED.] which luxury public sentiment tolerates, but does not allow one-half of the human family to enjoy. Besides they must suffer all the inconvenience of being subjected to smell the putrid breath of those who do enjoy this exalted privilege, which is worse than to be thrust into the stern end of a hen-coop. Unless this evil is corrected, all our labors are in vain seeking a reformation in intemperance. You might as well anticipate that homeopathic doses would remove a malignant disease from a large city surrounded with a cesspool 1 mile wide and 100 feet deep (with no outlet), filled with all manner of putrefaction, or that the system of the old colonization policy, which sent occasionally a worn-out slave back to Africa, would abolish slavery in the United States when there were a thousand new ones born into slavery for every one thus sent away.

I know it is a very easy thing to see a mote in our brother's eye with a beam in our own, but it requires as great a stretch of charity to take stock in a man who comes to labor with you with tobacco in his mouth as it does in a man who drinks to excess and endeavors to dissuade a man to leave off the use of tobacco, and yet there are hundreds of ministers, deacons, and laymen who use tobacco and have the audacity to do this. A certain deacon, who lives not far from Chicago, with cigar in mouth admonished a neighbor to put away the cup. He replied: "I will quit drinking if you will quit smoking," to which both gave assent, with the understanding that if either broke the pledge he was to report to the other, and that would release both parties. The deacon broke the pledge first. I also know a very dear friend of a certain family (who himself is a habitual user of tobacco) who is deeply exercised on account of the peculiar temperance notions of the father of this family, and the influence they may have on his sons. Neither the father nor sons drink, but one of the sons uses tobacco to that extent that his whole nervous system is more or less prostrated. His parents offered last New Year's to give him a watch worth $200 if he would leave off its use for one year. He made the effort, but failed. This neighbor is not exercised at all on this account,—but such is life! In conclusion, what I have said I have said without prejudice or malice, and with the best of motives, and for the purpose of inciting some one to preach the whole gospel in simplicity and purity, without fear or favor. CHRISTIAN.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTER IN POLITICS.
CRITICISM ON BISHOP HAVEN.

The Standard (Baptist).

The recent act of Bishop Haven, in a large convention of Methodist ministers and laymen in Boston, called together for religious purposes, in nominating Gen. Grant for the Presidency for a third term, is well calculated to provoke comment.

While a man on becoming a Christian minister is not disfranchised, does not lose any of the rights of citizenship, yet, by common consent, there are things from which he is expected to abstain. Among these is partisanship in politics. This inhibition arises from his peculiar relation to the church and congregation of which he has oversight, which contain people of all shades of opition; and in the matter of politics men are very jealous as well as very tenacious; more so sometimes, we fear, than of their religious sentiments. Therefore, for a minister to take an active part in partisan politics would soon antagonize him with all those of the opposite way of thinking, and destroy his influence for good with them. But our Methodist Bishop does not scruple to act; and it is presumable that he is not so much moved by partisan preference for Gen. Grant as by a recollection of the benefits which have accrued to Methodism and Methodists from having a power near, if not behind, the throne, whose influence has been felt in appointments, and in various other ways.

It is undoubtedly a fact that the Methodist Church is more of a political church than any other in the country, excepting the Roman Catholic. This has been especially more observable in the Western States than in the Eastern. There has been a time—in Indiana, for instance—when it was almost impossible for any other than a Methodist to be elected to an important office. The result was that the politicians joined that Church. This as still thought necessary, to a great extent, and consequently we notice that a large majority of the prominent men are written down as Methodists. It was somewhat so in Iowa for awhile, but the ring has been broken of late years. In the two last administrations of the Federal Government we have noticed a predominating Methodist influence and the constant courting of the Executive by their Bishops and other high officials; and now comes Bishop Haven and his convention and want the "reign" extended for another four years.

As a minister is subject to all the responsibilities and duties of a citizen, he has an undoubted right to participate in those measures which are connected with the practical ordering of public affairs in their bearings on the temporal welfare of the people. There is no disputing the constitutional right of a minister to do all this; but what is his duty as an ambassador of Christ? is the vital question. Bishop Haven violated no law; he had as much legal right to nominate Gen. Grant as any other man in a ward-meeting or national convention. But does not the placing himself in this position interfere with his usefulness in the office of a Christian minister, a citizen of the Spiritual Kingdom? Is it even becoming or decent? We do not suppose that either Bishop Haven, or those who acted with him, had any political end in view in a partisan sense; but we infer that they had a partisan end in view in a religious or denominational sense.

We cite this action only as an illustration of a general principle; and this is, that ministers who enter into active politics lose the flavor of their spiritual office, and by as much as they become politicians are unfitted to be ministers.

MOODY'S WORK IN NORTHFIELD.
THE TRUE STORY.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writing from Northfield, Mass., takes up the cudgels in defense of Mr. Moody's labors in his native town and their results. His letter is, in the essential parts, as follows:

It is obviously somebody's duty to correct the wrong impression which is pervading the public prints in regard to the great evangelist's work in his native town. These statements evidently are originated by persons those wishes are sometimes father to their thoughts. No sensible person supposed that he was to be the means of converting people by thousands in Northfield, as he did in the great cities of England and America, for the reason that there were not unconverted thousands among his hearers, and the people belonged to a widely different class. But, to say that his work was fruitless and unappreciated, is a very great mistake. For months, and years perhaps, before Mr. Moody's advent in Northfield last summer, the congregation of the orthodox church had numbered less than 100, and frequently there was less than 60, usually between 80 and 75, and the Sunday-school was very small. This state of things was not owing to any dissatisfaction with the pastor, who is an excellent man, sound of head and warm of heart, but grew out of coldness and indifference of the church members. Now the church is in all weathers well filled, and there are nearly 300 in the Sunday-school, which is held directly after the morning service, and is made very interesting by blackboard exercises out of the international lesson for the day, and by the exertions of the different teachers. As for the 100 Bibles which Mr. Moody ordered of the Tract Society as a "bequest" to the people of Northfield: the Sunday before he left for Brooklyn, he requested the children to make it a habit to bring their Bibles to church every Sunday, and asked all who had not Bibles (not Testaments) of their own to raise their hands; of course there proved to be quite a number who had not both the Old and New Testaments, as there would be in every Sunday-school, and he said: "When I get to New York, the first chance I have I will run into the Bible room and order Bibles enough sent here, so you can each have one of your own. And, next summer, when I come here and meet you, as God grant I may, how pleased I shall be to see you looking up the texts and lessons in your own Bibles!" The additions to the Unitarian Church are all due, either directly or indirectly, to Mr. Moody's preaching, and there are among the young people of that society several of Mr. Moody's converts who are not allowed by their parents to attend the Orthodox church. But the seed is bearing fruit, as it is also among the people in all the neighboring towns. These converts are of course subject to the ridicule of the bigoted, the ungodly, and the "intellectual," but that is to be expected; and if the only suffering for Christ's sake is to be requested when starting for church "not to forget your pocket handerchief" so as to have it when it is time to cry," the converts will hardly be numbered among the martyrs. It should be said that the personal friendship formed between Mr. Moody and the Unitarian minister, Mr. Sunderland, in the West, when the latter was a Baptist minister there, was not broken at all during Mr. Moody's stay in Northfield. There are meetings held at the several school-houses nearly every night in the week, and conversions are quietly occurring. As for the Moody family, the mother rose for prayers at one of the last of her son's meetings. The oldest brother "met with a change of heart," years ago, according to the evangelical idea, attends the Orthodox Sunday night meetings and takes a part. The youngest brother has changed from the Unitarian Church, of which he was an officer, to the Orthodox, has found Christ in the Orthodox way, is President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and, although not yet united with the Orthodox church, will probably do so. They were brought up Unitarians, and it is hard to break off old and binding associations, but they have, without doubt, as every thinking, considerate Christian must have, all sympathy with D. L. Moody's work.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.
THE CHURCH IN GENERAL.

The Methodist Education Board has an annual income of $12,000, all of which, except a small reserve for expenses, is devoted to the preparation of young men for the ministry. Its invested funds amount to $104,000.

At the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada, which was organized at Montreal Dec. 1, it was decided to send a deputation with a petition to the Governor-General in Council, asking him to disallow the bills passed by the local Legislature which recognize the union of the Presbyterian bodies of Canada. The Church of Scotland, it was stated, would continue to recognize any who adhered to her.

The catalogue of Andover Seminary for this year shows that there are 64 students, under the care of seven Professors, and three non-resident lecturers. All but thirteen of the students have taken an academic degree. Sixteen colleges are represented in the seminary. Among the recent lecturers have been President Smith, of Dartmouth College; the Rev. Dr. Bliss, President of the Syrian College at Beirut, and the Rev. H. Leavitt, of the Japan Mission.

The religious laws of Hungary are to be revised during the present session of the Hungarian Parliament. In the laws as they stand the Jews have civil rights, but their religion is not recognized. The "recognized" faiths are the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, the Reformed, and the Unitarian. Every Hungar

as a free gift to the Diocese. A few days ago he presented the Educational Society for educating candidates for the ministry in the Episcopal Church with $5,000. A neat parsonage has just been secured, largely through his efforts, for the Rector of St. Michael's, the Rev. Mr. Neilson. Mr. Wilson intends also to erect a chapel in the outskirts of Trenton, near his own residence.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Price, who was elected pastor of St. Stephen's Church, New York, in May, 1837, has recently resigned his charge, which he had held for thirty-eight years. St. Stephen's Church was organized on the 12th of March, 1805, and the house of worship was built on the corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, and it has had seven pastors, among them such prominent men as Bishop R. C. Moore and Dr. F. L. Hawks. The ministry of the first six pastors all covered thirty-two years, six years less than the term of Dr. Price's single ministry. St. Stephen's Church has been recently united with All Saints', and the Rev. A. B. Hart is now sole Rector. Dr. Price has been a man of great industry and usefulness, and still holds, with honor, high trusts in the institutions of religion and charity.

The Rev. Baxter Dickinson, D. D., who died Dec. 7, in Brooklyn, aged 84, was born in Amherst, Mass., on the 14th of April, 1795, was graduated at Yale College in 1817, at Andover Theological Seminary in 1821, was settled over the Congregationalist Church in Long Meadow, Mass., in 1823, where he remained for six years until his transfer to the charge of the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J. From 1835 to 1839 he was Professor in the Lane Theological Seminary in Ohio, then Professor for eight years in the Auburn Theological Seminary, and after a brief service in the Andover Seminary he joined Dr. Baird in the work of the Foreign Evangelical Society. He was regarded as a man of remarkably sound judgment and as an especially good judge of the gifts and abilities of young men, a characteristic which he exhibited eminently in his "Letters to Students." His most memorable work, however, was what is called "The Auburn Declaration," a statement of the doctrines of the New-School Presbyterians, which was rejected by the General Assembly in 1837, but afterward virtually accepted as the basis of reunion between the Old School and the New. The original of that document is now kept as an historical treasure at Lane Seminary.

BREVITIES.

A religious paper says "San Francisco is down on its knees." Chi-nese are perhaps referred to.

The adoption of the name of "Lordsday," to displace "Sunday" or "the Sabbath," is urged by some of the religious newspapers.

It is asserted that Sankey was once a whisky Gauger, and it was there, probably, that he got the wonderful ring in his voice.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

It is when a Duluth editor sits up cross-legged in bed, after a ten days' spree, that his eyes detect strange objects in the glowing grate, and his soul cries out for Moody and Sankey.

A Cincinnati editor has had a Bible on his shelf for seventeen years, and during the entire period he never suspected that it was anything else than an old copy of Johnson's Dictionary.

A happy thought that never occurred: Mother (in continuation)—And so the wicked Pharaoh ordered that all the baby boys should be killed, Madeleine—But, mamma! didn't any of their mothers say they was girls?

A clergyman who was urgently requested to come and pray at the bedside of a dying milkman, demurely remarked: "I'll go, but it isn't any work of mine. I never knew our Heavenly Father to forgive one of that class yet."

An old preacher, who had several calls to take a parish, asked his servant where he should go, and the servant said, "Go where there is most sin, sir." The preacher concluded that was advice, and went where there was most money.

They were talking of a death, yesterday, when one man asked: "What were his last words?" "He didn't say anything," was the reply. "That's just like him," said the first man, with an approving nod. "There was no gas about him. He was all business."—*Danbury News.*

A certain colored Deacon on occasion of missionary collections was wont to shut his eyes and sing, "Fly abroad, thou mighty Gospel," with such earnestness and unction that he would quite forget to see the plate as it came around. "Oh yes!" said the plate-bearer, "but just you give something to make it fly."

"You won't catch me subscribing any more money toward the church," said one man to another as they were walking down Wabash avenue yesterday morning. "Why not?" asked the second party. "Because," was the answer, "I ain't going to give away any money for nothing—they never publish the subscription list."

A fellow somewhat "boozy" had seated himself by the stove in a church and on becoming somewhat affected by the heat and making a disturbance, was shown to the door by the usher, when he turned around, taking a good look at the minister, and said in a slow, loud voice: "Such preachin's that's enough to make a dog sick."

A colored parson in Ottumwa, Ia., agreed to pay $3.50 for the repairing of his crutch, and when the work was done he would disburse but $2.50. A policeman was called in, and the reverend gentleman yielded up the additional dollar, at the same time saying, "Here it is, if you mus' rob de treasury ob de Lord, in de name of Jesus Christ an' de Holy Ghost, amen."

CHURCH SERVICES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. J. Munro Gibson preaches this morning in the Second Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. Evening services devoted to the Young Men's Christian Association.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey preaches morning and evening in the Fourth Church, corner Rush and Superior streets.

—Prof. F. L. Patton will preach this morning in the Park Church, corner of Adams and Throop streets. No evening service.

—The Rev. James MacLaughlan preaches this morning on "Christmas," and this evening on "Job's Creed," in the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets.

—The Rev. Jacob Post preaches in the Holland tongue at 10 a. m. in the church corner Noble and Erie streets. Sermon in English at 7:30 p. m. by the Rev. John G. McLeon.

—The Rev. H. T. Miller preaches this morning a "Christmas Sermon to the Young," and delivers an informal lecture at 7:30 p. m. in the Sixth Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. W. W. Patton will preach in Tabernacle Church, corner of West Indiana and Morgan streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, pastor, will preach at 10:30 a. m. in Plymouth Church. Christmas praise-service in the evening.

—The Rev. Albert Hushnell will preach this morning in the Leavitt-Street Church. An annual reunion of the Sunday-school at 7:30 p. m.

—Prof. J. T. Hyde preaches morning and evening in the Union Park Church. Morning subject: "God's Comforting Love." Evening: "Gray Hairs; or, the Imperceptible Advance of Age."

METHODIST.

The Rev. John Atkinson, pastor, preaches this morning in Grace Church, corner of La Salle and White street, on "Shining Disciples," and this evening on "The Death of the Year, the End of a Century."

—The Rev. H. S. Martin preaches morning and evening in St. Paul's Church, near corner Newberry and Maxwell street.

—The Rev. S. H. Adams preaches morning and evening in Centenary Church. Morning subject: "The Preparation for Christ's First Coming." Evening: "Born in a Manger."

—The Rev. N. H. Axtell preaches in Park Avenue Church this morning on "God in Language; the Bible the Basis of Progress," and on "God Incarnate in Human Life; the Christ."

—The Rev. Dr. Tiffany preaches morning and evening in Trinity Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

—Dr. Williamson will preach morning and evening in Wabash Avenue Church, corner of Fourteenth street. Morning subject: "Unwritten Childhood and Youth of Jesus at Nazareth."

—The Rev. S. A. W. Jewett will preach to-day in the First Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets. Morning subject, "The Babe of Bethlehem, Whose Miraculous History Proves Itself." Evening, "Why Do Moral People Need Conversion?"

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Dr. Ellis preaches morning and evening in the Michigan Avenue Church near Twenty-third street.

—The Rev. Mr. Prouty preaches this morning in the Harrison Street Church, corner Sangamon street. Evening sermon by the Rev. W. S. Hamlin.

—Dr. D. R. Chesney, pastor, preaches this morning in the Fourth Church, on "The Baptists One Hundred Years Ago and Now." Baptism with evening service.

—The Rev. Dr. Northrup will preach at 11 a. m. in University Place Church. The Rev. Dr. Morgan preaches at 7:30.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts preaches morning and evening in the First Church, corner South Park avenue and Thirty-first street.

—The Rev. James Goodman, pastor, preaches at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in the Hyde Park Church.

—The Rev. A. T. Rush preaches morning and evening in the Twenty-fifth Street Church, near Wentworth avenue.

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy preaches in Amity Church, corner Robey street and Warren avenue, this morning on "The Birth of Christ," and this evening on "The Only Cure for Public Corruption."

—The Rev. Robert P. Allison preaches at 7:30 p. m. in the South Church, corner Locke and Bonaparte streets.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Dr. Locke officiates morning and evening in Grace Church. Christmas services will be repeated.

—The Rev. Dr. Cushman, Rector, will officiate today in St. Stephen's Church, Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelfth. Evening subject: "The Prince of Peace."

—The Rev. H. G. Perry, Rector, officiates morning and evening in All-Saints' Church, corner of North Carpenter and Fourth streets.

—The Rev. W. H. Hopkins, Rector, will preach this morning in St. John's Church, Ashland avenue. Sermon in the evening by the Rt.-Rev. Dr. McLaren, Bishop of Illinois.

—The Rev. G. C. Street, Rector, officiates in St. Peter's Chapel, No. 148 State street. Morning prayer, Litany and sermon at 10:30. Holy Communion at 9:45 a. m.

—The Rev. H. C. Duncan, Rector, officiates morning and evening in Memorial Church, Indiana avenue, near Thirtieth street.

—Services this morning and evening in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Dearborn street, near Twenty-ninth.

—The Rev. Dr. McMurdy will preach his farewell sermon at St. Paul's, Hyde Park, this morning.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Dr. Fallows, Rector, officiates to-day in St. Paul's Church, corner of Washington and Ann streets. Evening subject: "The Transforming Power of Christ."

—The Rev. R. H. Bosworth will officiate in Emmanuel Church, corner of Hanover and Twentieth streets, morning and evening.

—Bishop Cheney will preach this morning and evening in Christ Church.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

The Rev. Edmund Beifour, pastor, preaches morning and evening in Trinity Church, corner of Dearborn and Erie streets.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. S. P. Putnam preaches this morning in the Fourth Church, corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street. No evening service.

—The Rev. E. P. Powell will preach this morning at 10:45 in the Third Church, corner of Laflin and Monroe streets. Subject: "Joy as One of the Fine Arts."

—The Rev. J. S. Dudley, of Milwaukee, preaches this morning in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street. No evening service.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, preaches morning and evening in Unity Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach this morning in St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets. A Sunday-school Christmas concert will be given in the evening.

—The Rev. J. W. Hanson will preach at 10:30 a. m. in the old school-house at Englewood.

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. W. M. Roe will preach morning and evening in the Christian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twentieth street, and in Campbell Hall, corner of Campbell avenue and West Van Buren streets, at 3 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hon. Giles B. Stebbins will lecture, morning and evening, before the Progressive Spiritualists, in the church, corner of Washington and Green streets. Subject: "The World's Savior."

—Services in Railroad Chapel, corner of State and Fourteenth streets, to-day, as follows: Bible-reading, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday-school, 2:30 p. m., and preaching at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Dr. Hibbard will preach at 11 a. m. in the New Church Hall, corner of Eighteenth street and Prairie avenue, and at 3:30 p. m. in the Temple, corner of West Washington street and Ogden avenue.

—The Disciples of Christ meet for worship at 4 p. m. at 220 West Randolph street.

—The Rev. H. M. Paynter preaches this morning and evening at Campbell Park.

—Dr. Samuel Maxwell will lecture at 10:30 a. m. in Grow's Opera-Hall, 517 West Madison street, to the First Society of Spiritualists. Subject to be chosen by the audience. Seance at 7:30 p. m. by Mrs. Snydam, who will give the "Fire Test." Also lecture and tests by Dr. Maxwell.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Dec. 26—First Sunday after Christmas: St. Stephen.
Dec. 27—St. John the Evangelist.
Dec. 28—Holy Innocents.
Jan. 1—Circumcision.

CATHOLIC.

Dec. 26—St. Stephen, First Martyr.
Dec. 27—St. John, Ap. and Evang.
Dec. 28—Holy Innocents.
Dec. 29—St. Thomas of Canterbury, B. M.
Dec. 30—Of the Octave.
Dec. 31—St. Sylvester, P. C.
Jan. 1—Circumcision of Our Lord.

HUMOR.

A good suggestion is like a crying baby at a concert—It should be carried out.

When a militia company all got drunk the other evening, couldn't it be called a genuine case of spree de corps?

Said an old doctor to a graduating class of medical students: Keep your patients alive—if you can; dead men pay no bills."

Late intelligence from Burmah represents the natives as offering a determined resistance in the fort at Akwa. Does any one know where the Akwa-fort-is?

A Fulton avenue (Brooklyn) shoe-dealer has labeled his goods with the following affecting appeals: "Carry me home to Mary;" "I'm beautiful;" "Ain't I elegant;" "I'm dying to be bought;" "I'll wear myself out in your service;" "You may tread on me for $4," etc.

"Did you ever see me drink?" asked a prisoner of a witness who had testified that the accused was in the habit of getting drunk and beating his wife. "No, I never did," replied the witness, "but you dassen't light a cigar in your mouth for fear of your breath catching fire."

A heavily-laden man wending his devious way along the thoroughfare last night, and nearly monopolizing the sidewalk with his tangent transits, said to a wayfarer who scrutinized him rather too closely, "Needn't look at me so hard; I ain't drunk, only got the 'hiccups' so bad I can't walk straight, that's all."

He sat in a railway car. His head was thickly covered with a mass of red hair. Behind him in a seat sat a man with hardly any hair on his head. He said to him, "I guess you weren't around when they dealt out hair." "Oh, yes, I was," replied bald head, "but they offered me a lot of red hair, and I told them to throw it into the ash-bin."

"Mr. Busbee says you needn't send the paper to him any more," said a little urchin who stuck his head into the sanctum. "All right." "An' he said to tell you he wouldn't a-stopped it only you didn't say nothin' about the big hog he killed last week," continued the youth; and then he slid down the banister into the street.—*Fulton Times.*

Small boy: "Say, pa, will you buy me a new sled for Christmas?" Close-fisted parent: "Johnny, I don't think there's going to be much snow this winter, and you wouldn't have a chance to enjoy a new sled; but I'll tell you what I will do. You just be a good boy, and I'll get your saw filed, so that it will cut through a stick of wood just like cheese!"

"Pa," said a little 5-year-old seeker after knowledge, "what do folks mean by a dam?" "They refer to a bank that is formed to prevent water from flowing, my son!" (After a long silence.) "Then pa, when our coachman, James, tipped the carriage over yesterday, was you afraid he was going to cry when you said, 'Damn your eyes, James?'"

While a burglar was attempting to break a first-floor window-sash, he fell to the ground and broke his leg and arm instead. It is thought by his legal adviser that an action will lie against the proprietor of the house, or the builder, on the ground that proper precaution had not been taken to prevent danger. They are, however, prepared to compromise the matter.

DEAD.

His pure blue eyes will never wear again
A smile of joy, or look of love or pain.
The tender lips are closely folded now;
The wavy hair rests quiet on his brow,
So cold and clammy, yet withal so fair,
I almost envy it for lying there.

And those dear hands, so meekly pressed
Above that still, cold heart, and pulseless breast,
Will never more caress my yielding form,
Or shield it from the winter's cold, fighting storm;
For death has robbed them of their strength, so bold,
And lips, and brow, and hands, are stiff and cold.

And I must learn to live without his love!
But thou, O God! will strengthen from above,
And teach me how to quell this inward strife;
For I have been so happy as *his* wife.
And now, a last fond kiss, a last adieu, I bid,
And all my heart is shut within that coffin-lid.

MRS. S. M. LLOYD TURNER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 3, 1875.

Boy-Heroes of a Dog Story.

Rochester Democrat.

Last Friday night a man, whose name is not known, threw a small dog into the river from the railroad bridge. Instead of passing over the falls, as was expected, the dog reached a large piece of ice close to the brink. He was seen there Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, but no one ventured to rescue him. An attempt was made to induce him to jump into the river by throwing stones at him, but it failed. The moaning of the dog during the night was painful to listen to. About noon Tuesday two small boys passed over the bridge, and, seeing the dog, determined to rescue him. Neither one of them would go alone, but each challenged the other to go with him. They started, walked through the cold water to where a single misstep would have sent them to their death below the falls, picked up the poor dog, and regained the bridge in safety to receive the hearty compliments of those who had witnessed their daring adventure. The dog when rescued had been on the ice just above the brink of the falls for four days, and was so weak that he could not stand up. It would afford a great deal of satisfaction to many that witnessed the dog's misery to see the man who threw him into the river properly punished.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Holiday Entertainments Vouchsafed Us.

What Baker and Farron Have Been Doing---Green-Room Gossip.

Arrival of the Opera Bouffe---Success of the Centenary Church Choir.

The Apollo Club---Foreign Notes.

THE DRAMA.

IN CHICAGO.

HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

English literature is full of references to Christmas pantomimes, and in the Eastern States of America a feeble attempt has been made this year to introduce the fashion. But in Chicago the influence of foreign example has extended only far enough to degrade the regular drama without substituting for it respectable travesty. The record of amusements for the week past is dismal. Mark Tapley might enjoy it. McVicker's Theatre has been given up to a variety performance—not a good one either—which has been patronized as poorly as it deserved to be. The California Minstrels have given an entertainment, which is the best of its kind, and yet one which is not adapted to satisfy all tastes. The really good spectacular play at the Adelphi has been so mixed in with beer and tobacco that women have been virtually excluded from it. At the Academy of Music a company of inferior actors whose proper place was once found in the rural districts has been repeating "The Two Orphans."

At Col. Wood's Museum some attempt has been made to amuse the young folks by a rendering of "Little Red Riding Hood," but previous experience of the entertainments of this place does not warrant the belief that the play has been given in a satisfactory manner.

THE WEEK AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Edward Everett Hale's "double," who undid him at last, had for one of his stock speeches the familiar apples of gold in a setting of silver: "On the whole so much has been said and so well said that I will not detain you longer." The expression may be applied, with a little variation, to "The Two Orphans." On the whole, it has been so often played, and so well played, that it should not enchain us longer. We desire a proclamation of emancipation from theatrical orphans,—a bill of divorce on the substantial ground that we are tired of them. There is no stronger dramatic motive, it is true, than a mother's love, nor has there lately been a dramatic composition in which this motive has been more successfully used than in "The Two Orphans"; but there is a limit to the interest which it can take even in a good play. Mr. Aiken's company labors under the further disadvantage of provoking comparison with two of the best theatrical organizations that have ever been seen in Chicago. There is not a part in the play, unless it is that of *Henriette*, which has not been given better by the Union Square Company or the New Chicago Company than by Mr. Aiken's Company. Miss Genevieve Howard, of Aiken's company, certainly shows decided talent in her rendering of *Henriette*; but she might come off less conqueror if the recollection of Miss Tracy's appearance in the same part were fresher than it is. Miss Howard is unfortunate in having a weak voice. She only needs improvement in this respect to take at once a comfortable position in her profession. The *Picard* of Mr. Keane, which has been highly commended by the audiences at the Academy, is not so good as that of Mr. Whiffin at the New Chicago. Mr. Frank Aiken's *Chevalier* is not good at all. There is too much Aiken in it. He has sacrificed none of himself, not even his mustache.

BAKER AND FARRON.

These variety performers probably never attained a higher dignity than the one which they enjoyed at McVicker's Theatre last week. Their song and dance medley was treated seriously as if it were a play. The stage-mountings were beautiful; and the absurdity of mounting such a farrago of nonsense at all seemed to occur to nobody. The frame was too massive for the picture,—the setting more worthy than the thing set. Moreover, the full strength of the dramatic company was called forth, and devoted to the heavy work of sitting about in a beer-saloon and promenading in a park. The strength of the company, fortunately, is not of such gigantic dimensions that it suffers seriously when used in diversions of this description.

THE CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS

are giving the best performance of the kind that has been seen in the city for several years. They deserve the success which they are enjoying. Messrs. Rickey and Barney appear in a little farce, "The Rehearsal," in which they do not carry off all the honors. It is an amusing and clever *jeu d'esprit*, with several characters, all of whom appear in white. Rickey and Barney personate an old Irishman and his wife. They show a good deal of genuine power as comedians, and no doubt with proper training would develop into something higher and better than burlesque actors. A tendency on their part to broad and suggestive acting, which was manifest the first night, was thereafter suppressed by the managers of the company. Any person who can find occasion for complaint on this score at Hooley's Theatre should promptly report it in the proper quarters. The managers have shown a commendable desire to avoid even the appearance of evil.

THE OUTER WORLD.

THE "STAR" DRAMA.

The New York *World* plainly blurts out one of the reasons why there is no native drama in existence:

Three weeks ago a historical drama written by an American gentleman who lives in Connecticut was submitted to two of our managers. It was pronounced by both of them an unusually good play, but neither of them could produce it, because an actress could not be found to play the leading part. Those who could play the principal part were stars and had their own repertoires. Those who could not play it wanted to have all the other parts cut out, so that they too could travel with it. Unquestionably the ignorance and impudence combined of the female stars operate as a millstone on the neck of the drama.

It is unquestionably the case that any play not adapted to the capacities of Wallack's, or the Union Square, or the Fifth Avenue companies, would stand little chance of being accepted by the managers of those theatres. New plays are often written for this or that "star," but a new American drama is now seldom brought out on its merits.

OAKEY HALL'S FAILURE.

Jo Howard says significantly in his New York *Star*, referring to "The Crucible" and Oakey Hall: "We can understand why Mr. Bennett, an intimate friend and associate of Mr. Hall, should order a puff of his friend to be written. We can appreciate the motives that impelled Mr. Hurlburt, who is supposed to have written the worst parts of this very bad play, to take the duty from the regular critic of the *World*, and parade his pleasantries the following day. . . . Every journalist who witnessed Mr. Hall's debut was sick at heart because of his lamentable failure. Every manager there saw how utter and complete was the disaster. And the audience refrained from derision simply because they respect and esteem Oakey Hall as he was. The *Tribune* and the *Star* alone told the truth, and they told it frankly and without abuse."

NOTES.

Bret Harte's dramatization of "Gabriel Conroy" has been contracted for by John Raymond.

The funeral of Mr. Benjamin W. Thayer, one of the proprietors of the Boston Theatre, took place last Monday. He was not an actor.

Mr. Daly's new play, "Pique," has made a decided hit. A letter to this effect from a person in a position to judge candidly of the facts leaves no room for doubt as to the result.

Mr. George Vandenhoff in his new lecture, "Lights and Footlights," says that Mme. Vestris, who appeared on the London stage at the age of 13, was the original of Thackeray's "Fotheringay."

John G. Carlisle, the veteran manager, actor, and theatrical tutor, was interred in Greenwood Cemetery Dec. 16. He brought out Maggie Mitchell, and to the last retained a high regard for his successful pupil. A package of letters addressed to him by her were, at his request, buried with him. He was 82 years of age.

The manager of the Birkenhead Theatre Royal recently announced that *Spriggens*, in the play of "Susan Hopley," would be played by "a native of Birkenhead." *Spriggens* in the piece is a donkey.

The history of the famous Comedie Francaise Theatre in Paris dates from 1680, in which year Louis XIV. fused the two existing theatres and companies into one, to which he gave the Royal patronage and charter.

The London *Hornet* says: "Why do not our actors ask Mr. Jefferson to give a morning performance? No one would receive him more generously, none could appreciate him so thoroughly. Jefferson is as great an actor as Salvini, and he is our blood-relation."

A theatrical agent estimates that there are 15,000 professional people in the United States, including all ranks, and both sexes, from the highest tragedian to the lowest variety performer. The New-York *Times* suggests that some one write a Centennial drama with 15,000 characters, bringing them all in.

The Washington *Capital* sounds this note of warning: "We have been so in the habit of petting poor managers and poorer actors, in Washington, that Mr. Ford, who is a wealthy man, as well as a man of dramatic tastes, thinks he can set up any sort of bifurcated dramatic humanity here with impunity. We intend, however, to give him a few lessons in this line."

Edward Eddy, once a Bowery actor of high repute, died at Kingston, Jamaica, last week. He was born in Troy, N. Y., and at the time of his death was 54 years of age. As an actor Mr. Eddy was popular, and in such plays as "The Corsican Brothers," "La Tour de Nesle," "William Tell," and "The Robbers," he was vigorous and forcible. His faults as an actor were the faults of the school in which he was taught.

The members of the Lotos Club in New York tendered Mr. William J. Florence a banquet last Monday evening. John Brougham presided. The attendance included everybody well known to the theatre-goers of the city, and a good representation of the Bench and Bar. Mr. Florence in response to the toast in his honor gave some reminiscences of his early career. It seems that he has played *Hamlet* twice—not in the same city.

Miss Jane Coombs was at Detroit last week; Frank Mayo at Cincinnati; the Furbish Fifth Avenue Combination at St. Louis; the Hall Combination and Mrs. D. P. Bowers at Nashville; John Raymond at Washington; Lotta at New Orleans; Maggie Mitchell at Columbus and Toledo; Edwin Adams at Buffalo; Miss Augusta Dargon at Baltimore; Charlotte Thompson at Philadelphia; Rignold at Brooklyn; McKee Rankin at Milwaukee.

The following item appeared in the cable dispatches of the New York *Herald*: "The production of 'Macbeth' at the Salle Ventadour on Wednesday evening brought forward Gleck, who was thereby introduced to Paris. This artist possesses fine address, and in the acting showed the worthy counterpart of Rossi. His success is considered to be very great. This you will readily believe from his very fine success in America in company with Ristori."

The cast for Julius Cæsar," which is to be revived in unusual splendor at Booth's Theatre in New York to-morrow night, has finally been determined on. The principal parts have been distributed as follows: *Brutus*, Mr. E. L. Davenport; *Cassius*, Mr. Lawrence Barrett; *Marc Antony*, Mr. F. C. Bangs; *Julius Cæsar*, Mr. Milnes Levick; *Casca*, Mr. Henry Weaver; *Trebonius*, Mr. Harry Langdon: *Octavius Cæsar*, Mr. E. K. Collier; *Portia*, Miss Mary Wells; *Calphurnia*, Miss Rosa Rand.

Dejazet, the famous French actress, was suffering from extreme poverty a few years before her death. She made a private contribution for the relief of a brother-artist no poorer than herself. Her generous action became known. The irrepressible French people were captivated by her heroic generosity. Benefits were organized and subscriptions were opened in her behalf; and she soon found herself in possession of a small fortune which sufficed for her modest wants till her death.

It is said that Dumas' *L'Etrangere* is a portrait of the eccentric Princess de Metternich, and again that the famous Mrs. Blackford is the original character. The real heroine of the play is a titled lady—a Duchess of the Faubourg St. Germain. This elegant personage has fallen to the share of the bizarre Crouzette, while to Sarah Bernhardt—elegant, poetic, talented, and touching—has been allotted the part of *L'Etrangere*, a curious reversal of things as they ought to be. But Mlle. Crouzette is in truth what she is often significantly called, namely, "the mistress of the house" at La Comedie, and consequently she has first choice of a part in any piece in which she may be called upon to play.

In noticing the manner in which the subordinate parts in "The Crucible"—Oakey Hall's new play—are performed, the New York papers have pursued their traditional policy of assuming that no good can come out of the Provinces. John Dillon is either ignored altogether, or patronized as a faithful actor of inferior ability. Marie Louise (Mrs. John Dillon) and Minnie Doyle are spoken of as actresses whom it is charity not to mention by name. Perhaps the judgment passed upon the women is deserved, but those who have seen John Dillon in the West know that he only wants the opportunity to convince all fair-minded critics that he is a genuine comedian. He may not have such an opportunity in Oakey Hall's play.

Donn Piatt criticises "The Gilded Age" in an apparently vital point. He says: "It is a little surprising that Mark Twain, the author of the play, who resided for some time at the National Capital, should show such utter ignorance of our social and political condition. He has scarcely scratched the surface, and the few scenes he gives of life here are so grotesque and untrue that they are almost as amusing as the intended humor of the piece. The society that would admit *Laura Hawkins* and *Col. Selby* to its confidence and privileges could only be found on the south side of the Avenue, where, through the patronage of Congress and the easy virtue of a loose police, circles are said to exist more free and easy than virtuous or refined."

MUSIC.

AT HOME.

THE ONLY MUSICAL EVENT OF LAST WEEK

was the performance of the "Messiah" by the Centenary Church choir under Mr. Blackman's direction, of which a detailed notice has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE. It only remains for us to congratulate the ladies and gentlemen of the choir for the excellent work they did, which is all the more praiseworthy when it is considered that the singers were amateurs, and to congratulate the conductor upon the success which he has made with crude material. With such promising material as this it seems a pity that the organization should be a temporary one. It ought to be kept together for the purpose of oratorio study with the view to the formation of a permanent oratorio society. "The Messiah" will be repeated on the 18th inst. at the First Congregational Church for the benefit of Mr. Whittemore, who has done so much for music in the city, and will be given with the same cast as before except in the case of Miss Mueller, the contralto, who will be debarred from singing by a severe throat indisposition, her physicians having advised her not to appear.

OPERA-BOUFFE.

The sprightly little Mrs. Oates, who has been absent from Chicago so long, will open with her troupe here to-morrow evening a week's season of opera-bouffe in English at McVicker's Theatre. The troupe embraces twenty-seven singers, headed by Mrs. Oates herself. The repertoire will be as follows: Monday, "Giroflé-Girofla;" Tuesday, "The Princess of Trebizonde;" Wednesday, "La Fille de Mme. Angot;" Thursday, "Giroflé-Girofla;" Friday, "The Princess of Trebizonde;" Saturday matinee, "Giroflé-Girofla;" evening, "La Fille de Mme. Angot."

THE APOLLO CLUB.

The Apollo Club has entered fully upon its work for the next concert, the programme for which will be of an unusually exacting nature, and well calculated to test the ability of the Club. We are requested by the management to say they are determined to enforce the demands of the Club in the active membership respecting rehearsals, in order to promote the best interests and the greatest efficiency of the organization. Members absenting themselves from two consecutive rehearsals will be dropped from the roll of membership. This is final. No new members will be admitted during the concert season later than the third rehearsal prior to a concert. Members must be in their seats at 8 o'clock promptly Monday evening of each week. Miss Rive has been secured for the third, and Mr. S. B. Mills for the fourth concert.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

The programme of the Christmas music at the Trinity M. E. Church this morning will be as follows:

"Hark! the Herald Angels Sing"..... ...Mozart
Hymn—"Mortals Awake"..... "Coronation"
"Te Deum"..... Berg
"Gloria Tibi"..... Greatorex
"While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks"....Bartlett
Offertory—"Like the Sound of Many Rivers"..... .....
Hymn—"Brightest and Best"..... Mozart

The choir consists of Mrs. C. J. Almy, soprano; Miss Annie E. Brouse, contralto; R. S. Clark, tenor and director; and R. T. Eddy, basso. Miss Carrie T. Kingman is organist.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

The Kellogg English Opera Troupe, which will be in Detroit this week, commences its two weeks' season here on the 3d prox. The repertoire has not yet been announced.

The principal features of the Turner-Hall concert this afternoon will be the overture to "Fra Diavolo," the finale from the first act of "Massaniello," the overture to "Stradella," and Krentzer's quartet for horns.

The second concert of the winter series at the St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church will be given at the church on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst., under the direction of Mr. C. C. Lefler. The programme is an admirable one, and will be given by Mrs. A. M. Wright, Miss Mattie Brewster, Miss Jessie Hardy, Mrs. F. S. Kretsinger, Mrs. H. M. Dutton, the Blaney Quartet, Mr. Louis Falk, Mr. Harry Thomas, Prof. Joseph Singer, Mr. C. C. Lefler, and Mr. C. F. Saxton.

The Quaker City Quartette has been reorganized and is now in the field once more. Messrs. Knorr and Holmes having left it, the former going to Philadelphia, and the latter into the Richings-Bernard Old Folks Troupe, their places have been supplied by Mr. Dexter (second tenor), who acquitted himself so well at the last Beethoven Society Concert, and Mr. Goldsmith (first bass). Mr. Barnes (first tenor), and Mr. Noble (second bass), of the old organization remain.

We have received from Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, the following new music of the popular sort: "Lily and Rose," by Lecocq; "In the Depths," and "Tender and True," by Lafort; "Home So Blest," by Abt; "Through by Rail," a galop brilliante, by A. H. Rosewig; "One Little Word," by Frank Howard; "Genius Waltz," by Max Bendex; "Serenade," for piano, by R. E. Hennings; "When the Figs Begin to Fly," by McArdle; and "Little Pet Waltz," by Henry M. Brainard; also two Christmas volumes, "Piano Treasures" and "Song Treasures," uniform in style of publication.

The Hershey School of Music, which opens early in January, already bids fair to prove a success, and to occupy an important position in developing vocal and instrumental music in the city. It is intended to carry on this institution upon a broad and liberal basis, including not only music, but the cognate branches of elocution and the languages, and in time painting and drawing. This making it a representative art-school. Mme. Hershey has already secured Mr. W. S. B. Matthews, Mr. H. C. Eddy, and Mrs. and Mr. Von Klenze, the latter as teacher of languages, thus making a most excellent start in her teaching department.

We have received from Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, through Lyon & Healy, of this city, a new volume of music neatly bound and printed, called "Gems of English Song." Notwithstanding its name, the songs are not strictly English music altogether, although all of them are sung in English upon our concert stage. They embrace the very best songs and ballads of the modern concert repertoire by such composers as Balfe, Pinsuti, Sullivan, Gaby, Maloy, Hatton, Campana, Barnby, Lee, Abt, Gabriel, Claribel, and others, with a few classical numbers from Handel and Mozart. The collection is compiled in excellent good taste and will become a favorite not only in the parlor but also with public singers. We are also indebted to the same sources for "The High School Choir," compiled by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden, for use in High Schools.

ABROAD.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Leghorn newspapers speak with praise of Miss Emma Howson's *Amina*.

Manager Ullman has decided to take Nilsson on a tour of Holland and Belgium.

A splendid offer has been made to Carlotta Patti to induce her to make arrangements to visit Australia and India.

Flotow, the composer of "Martha" and "L'Ombre," publishes an Album entitled "Songs of Savoyards," but it does not seem to strike the popular vein.

The decease at Venice is announced of Leto Puliti, a well-known writer on musical history. To him was due the tardy justice rendered in Italy to Bartolomineo Christofori, inventor of the pianoforte.

Franz Abt publishes a Volkslieder Album (an album containing popular songs). The work, which contains national songs as well as songs of well-known composers which have become popular, has a great sale.

At the second concert of the Festival Choral Society in Birmingham, on the 8th ult., a new cantata, by Mr. Thomas Anderton, Mus. Bac. Cantab., was produced. It is a setting of Cowper's well-known poem "John Gilpin."

Mr. Fred J. Zimmerman has released the Mexican Juvenile Opera Troupe from their contract, in order to permit their return to Mexico on the 28th. The severity of the Northern climate at this season has rendered their immediate return imperative. So?

As if there was no limit to the demands of St. Petersburg opera-hearers on leading artists, negotiations are being made for the appearance at the great Russian Capital next year of Patti, Nilsson, Albani, and Thalberg, who, it is expected, will sing together.

At Mme. Patti's benefit at Moscow, when she played *Valentine* to Capoul's *Raoul*, in "Les Huguenots," 40,000 francs are said to have been taken at the doors, while Capoul picked up from the stage a brooch of emeralds and diamonds worth, so a French paper said, 24,000 francs.

In 1885, 200 years will have elapsed since the birth of Johann Sebastian Bach. It appears that the 48,000 marks wanted for the monument to be then erected are not forthcoming. All that the Committee have been able to scrape together is about two-thirds of the sum, and a fresh appeal has been sent forth to the German people.

A Paris letter, describing the revival of Mozart's "Don Juan" last Monday at the National Grand Opera-House, says that the representatives of the characters of *Donna Anna* and *Elvira*, of *Don Ottavio*, *Masetto*, and *Leporello*, were very inadequate, as far as regards the music. Madame Carvalho sang *Zerlina* with tact and taste, but her voice is much deteriorated, as was the case with the basso, M. Bataille, who was the *Commandant*. M. Faure, in fact, stood almost alone, the title-part being exceptionally well sustained by him.

A New York *Herald* dispatch says: "The music of the future" has failed at Vienna. That is, Wagner, after bringing out the "New Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin," discovers that the Wagnerian revival has resulted in a loss of $5,000. The people who were opposed to Wagner were many more than those who were in his favor, though he was by no means without a very turbulent support. But while Wagner professed in all humility to be devoted merely to the pleasure of the Viennese, he and his wife disgusted every one with their arrogance and their insulting treatment of the artists. They professed to stand somewhere in a position between the singers and the orchestra; but really displeased both. The first nights were well patronized, but the attendance soon fell off. The anti-Wagnerian party, under the lead of Speddel, who called the ballet music of the "New Tannhauser" revolting, have a great triumph. It is by no means certain now that Wagner will in May next return to Vienna to bring out the unabbreviated "Die Meistersanger."

Unreasoning Ferocity of the Bull-Dog.

Some time

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Various Religious Enterprises Demanding Attention in Milwaukee.

Social Scandal of an Unusually Flagrant Description.

A Freight Contract which May Excite the Envy of Chicago Millers.

The Earnings of the St. Paul Road Said to Be $700,000 Short This Year.

The Weekly Budget from Racine, Kenosha, and Other Suburban Towns.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.

RELIGION.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 24.—The whisky trials being suspended for a short time, the Cream City seeks consolation in the distractions of religion. The Rev. Dr. Griffiths, a gentleman with a mind too large for his body, and pastor of the East Side Baptist Church, has leapt into the sunlight of notoriety by attacking the Sunday Afternoon Cheap Lecture Course, and a number of persons have shown how bitterly Christians can assail each other in taking sides for and against the good little man.

The firm of Whittle & Bliss have demonstrated that they equal the house of Moody & Sankey in the quantity if not the quality of their hymns, prayers, and emotionals. As with the latter firm, the former makes a specialty in the line of music; but in the opinion of a person who has heard both Sankey and Bliss, we have among our own folks a stout little priest of the Episcopal Church, Mallory by name, who is able, without the effort of as much as winking, to double discount both the above celebrated specialists in the article of sweet, pure notes. He is to be heard most Sundays at the Episcopal Cathedral.

The Rev. E. R. Ward, too, has broken out in a new place. He is missionary priest par excellence, head and shoulders above the ordinary degenerate disciples of the day of the Episcopal Church, and has penetrated as far as West Bend, where he is doing good and winning golden opinions, and laying up treasure in Heaven once a week, or more often when necessary.

Also, Myron Reed has been kicking up another of his sensations: taking his stand boldly on the platform of the Academy of Music, figuratively speaking with his cap in hand,

BEGGING ALMS FOR HIS CHURCH,

confessing her financial straits, in his usual bright, snappy style, and pleading for a little more money with as much earnestness as though he had no interest in it. Myron can make no demand of the City of Milwaukee that she will not readily honor, for no person has ever done more in the way of successful competition with houses of sin, infamy, and lager beer than he. Several thousand people flock to hear our pet Myron—the bold speaker—every Sunday who would otherwise throng

THE HALLS OF BRIMSTONE-LIGHT.

It is estimated that 35,000 souls have drunk in sparkling eloquence from those lips since he commenced holding services at the Academy of Music, and these have contributed about a cent each per service towards defraying the expenses. Now it is known the Society wants money, of course money will be forthcoming.

There is considerable religion knocking around Milwaukee these days, and Beelzebub hides his diminished head in the alleys and quarters of the miserables, and up around the Seventh Ward, which is his favorite camping-ground.

The fact that next makes itself generally felt is that

CHRISTMAS IS HERE.

Every father of a family, and every young man with a harrirt in his buzzard and a light purse in his pocket, knows it to his cost. The children, and some young ladies in pull-backs who are dressed well enough to be above such vanities, have for a long time been crying for it. The stores have been preparing for it; the fond but melancholy fathers of happy and numerous families have been given to the gloomy contemplation of their revolvers when driven to think of it. There has been an unprecedented demand for blank forms in voluntary bankruptcy. The toy stores have been filled all day and every day with tender-hearted mammas, and the charitable societies will have more dinners to provide than ever before.

THE POLITICIANS

still give us a rest, but indications begin to appear that a new Governor is soon to sit in the throne at Madison, and that a successor to Mayor Ludington will have to be chosen. The ward politicians are settling up their beer scores and healing old sores with blarney and soft-soap and 5-cent cigars, and getting lively again, like beavers in the merry month of May, after a hard winter. H. M. Benjamin, Acting-Mayor, is the probable coming man. Of course, a number of others are spoken of, with more or less impetuosity, but Benjamin, so far as heard from, stands a better chance than all of them put together.

THE POLICE AND COURTS

have yielded but a slim harvest to the newsgatherer this week. A wretched drunkard, to whom the taste of water had been comparatively unknown during his life, met death from taking in too much of a cargo of it at a time; in other words, he drowned. He left his house to go for a walk, and the Fates decided he should go for a swim instead, to the bottom. The last thing seen of him, alive, he was bound home deeply laden with forty-rod. As he had to cross the canal, his dead body was naturally found therein next morning.

Another was drowned under more sorrowful circumstances,—a boy named Alex Hill, who was skating on the ice above the dam. He broke through, and, although his companions got into the water, they were so humbled they could not affect a rescue, and the youngster perished before their eyes, his agonizing death-struggles being clearly visible in the crystal water.

An infatuated individual cut his throat because somebody said he kept a house of ill-fame. His wife is

A VERY HANDSOME WOMAN

of engaging manners, and, as folks scandalously said, a complaisant method of life, in all which she was equaled, if not excelled, by a sister, another fascinating creature who found shelter under the honest carpenter's hospitable roof. So the silly fellow slit his weasand because the folks said he kept a house of ill-fame. Perhaps a skeleton was hidden in his closet also. He dull lives to hear naughty stories about lovely women who love other women's lords, and get paid for it.

Then we have had

THE USUAL NUMBER OF SCANDALS

in high life, hotel life, and low life. A splendid young belle who resisted marriage mysteriously, is now said to have for months been enjoying the blisses of married life with the additional charm of variety and freedom. In hotel life, there has been an eclaircissement in which a young lady boarder and a merchant of family figure prominently, and in low life Justice Haitinger had to marry a brewer to a seamstress, and a baby in search of a legal papa.

To change the theme, and return to

THE REALMS OF INNOCENCE

and simplicity, permit me to tell you a story as related by a proud and exultant First Ward father, who is also a merchant, which his name it begins with a B. Mr. B. is a mous man, and his wife is a woman who has devoted a great part of her time to charity and good works. Such parents naturally produce charming, bright offspring. Of such is the little son and heir of Mr. and Mrs. B. "Mamma," asked the son and heir, one day, as he pursued his studies of pictorial nature on the Turkey carpet: "What's the meaning of 'Amen'?" The lady, in default of a more explicit explanation that did not readily occur to her, answered: "'So let it be,' my boy." A few days later, the child said: "I know what 'Amen' means, mamma." "What means it, my son?" replied mamma. "Mustn't touch it," was the startling version of the little one. This is a true story, and it has created envy, and malice in many a tender maternal breast.

From the innocence of the family-circle to the innocents who are expected to become office-holders, is but a short step.

THE POSTMASTERSHIP

is what troubles most people. J. B. Shaw is said now to be sure of it, and his nomination by the President a mere matter of hours. To those who know Shaw, Noonan's fancy sketch of him as a roaring blade is not bad. J. B. is, in fact, one of the quietest, most self-contained men in Milwaukee, and never enters a saloon, or quaffs the interesting bowl that makes the world war round so funnily. To call him a roysterer and a saloon-politician is absurd.

For Collector of Customs, Peter Van Vechten may now be considered booked, as quite a number of letters have been written by prominent persons to Senators Howe and Cameron recommending him for the position. Mr. Van Vechten is an active, hard-working Republican, was in the postal service under Lincoln, and is now a Deputy-Collector under Mr. George C. Stevens, the incumbent. During the Senatorial campaign Mr. Van Vechten favored Carpenter.

Mr. Bean, Collector of Internal Revenue, is credited with the determination to reinstate Peter Hugim, a dismissed Storekeeper, whose removal is said to have been brought about by Conklin, because he would not fall in with Conklin's views. Conklin is now indicted for conspiring with the ring to defraud the Government, and Roddis, the Gauger who turned State's evidence, could find nothing to say against Hugim, but, on the contrary, testified he was the only Storekeeper he knew of who reported irregularities.

DRAWING NEARER TO THE NORTH.

For years we have been slowly nearing the shores of Lake Superior. Our roads going north have gradually approached the margin line thrown out north of us to meet the tide of advancing civilization, and now the glad news comes that but 50 miles of forest and rock have to be hewn through before the Wisconsin Central effects a junction with the 20 miles built by Ashland. The Central has reached a point 21 miles beyond Stevens' Point, in the direction of Portage City, having laid 166 miles, at an average cost of $15,000 per mile. The labor of blasting, and hewing, and cutting, and grubbing will go on all winter, and there is but little doubt but that a road will be cleared by June or July next. It is thought that the value of the timber cut in making this road will be sufficient, or nearly so, to pay the entire cost of labor and superintendence. As fast as the road is built it will be ironed, and the timber brought to market, and the country thus gradually opened to settlement will doubtless be quickly occupied.

FREIGHT CONTRACT.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company, I am informed, has made a contract with J. B. A. Kern for freight of several thousand barrels of flour at a nominal rate of 90 cents a barrel from Milwaukee to New York, paying a rebate of 10 cents per barrel from the said nominal rate. The freight from Milwaukee to Chicago is 8 per cent of the rate of Milwaukee to New York, or 8 cents per barrel. Taking the rebate, 10 cents per barrel, and cost of transporting the flour from Milwaukee to Chicago, 8 cents per barrel, and 72 cents remain as the rate from Chicago to New York, yet Chicago millers have to pay 90 cents per barrel from Chicago to New York. The above contract, unless my information is wholly false, was made by the Erie & North Shore Line agent here on the authority of the General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company.

NEW ITEMS.

Mrs. R. P. Elmore gave a lunch Thursday, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

J. C. McKinney, special attorney for the Government in the whisky cases, left for Chicago Thursday, for the purpose, it is understood, of holding a consultation with Government officials there as to the best method of procedure in prosecuting the cases in that city.

Van Kirk & McGeogh commenced packing hogs Monday, and are cutting about 1,000 per day. Plankinton & Armour are cutting about 3,000 a day. Layton will probably begin work in earnest on Monday.

I have it on good authority, that the earnings of the St. Paul Railroad for 1875 are $700,000 short of 1874, a fact which will weigh with those who are undecided whether or no the Potter law should not be modified.

John M. Durand visited Milwaukee this week, and was welcomed by many old friends. He is here, among other things, to close arrangements to give his son Charles W. Durand an interest in the firm of Durand, Robinson & Co., wholesale grocers. John M. Durand has been in Europe several months, with Mrs. Durand and their daughter Fanny, who has been there two years. Mrs. Durand returned with her husband, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Kennett on the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lawrence, wife, daughter, and son, are also abroad, and have not decided when to return, except that it will be, as a matter of course, in time for the Centennial.

Miss Nettie Sloan, daughter of Attorney-General Sloan, is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Edward Dewey.

Mr. E. T. Mix and family left for New England Wednesday to spend Christmas and New Year's. Miss Nettie Hugo accompanied them, and will remain East for some time.

RACINE.

SOCIAL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 25.—The second dance of the series given by the "O. B. J." Club came off on Wednesday night at the Odd-Fellows' Hall, in the Gorton Block, and was one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever held in the city. All the wealth, beauty, and fashion of town were there. A large delegation from Chicago and Milwaukee were also the guests of the Club. Among the ladies noticeable for their beauty or the elegance of their dresses may be noted Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mrs. J. F. Johnson, Mrs. George Beemer, Mrs. Hy Smith, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Stephen Bull, Mrs. Dan Castello, Mrs. R. Chandler, Mrs. B. F. Weeks, Mrs. C. E. Dyer, Mrs. F. M. Knapp, Mrs. W. Slauson, Mrs. M. D. Welch, Mrs. Hy Raymond, Mrs. Frank Kelly, Mrs. St. George, Mrs. Martindale, Mrs. Fred Wild, Mrs. W. Vance, and Mrs. Hall. The "stars" among the young ladies were hard to determine, as all were beautiful, but mention may very properly be made of the following: Miss Douglas, of Champlain, N. Y.; Miss Griffith, of Milwaukee; Miss Starkweather, Miss Ella Foster, Miss Lucy Dickey, the Misses Nellie and Mattie Weeks, the Misses Clara and Mary Pratt, Miss Kittie May, Miss Georgia Hulbert, Miss Jennie Hoy, Miss Minnie Slauson, Miss Clara Westcott, Miss Hattie Case, Miss Sallie Wild, Miss Kittie Duncombe, Miss Eva Ward, Miss E. Lovell, Miss Kate Cooley, Miss Flora Knapp, Miss Nettie Bull, and Miss Ida Bull.

Fond "paternals" would wistfully scan the bevy of beauties for awhile, and then settle down to a quiet evening's enjoyment by themselves, while the "young and brave" measured the bewitching waltzes, and until the night had gone and happy hearts had exhausted weary dancers was the delicious music and the dreamy maze kept up.

The fame of these elegant parties have spread afar, and those who appreciate excellence in such matters come from our larger neighbors to join the revel. The next party of the series will take place Jan. 7 at the same magnificent hall, where all who participated in the last are cordially invited by the managers. Until that time the grand characteristics of the two that have already given will furnish ample subjects of conversation.

LECTURES.

In the way of entertainments during the winter months, the most important by far are the brilliant lectures billed by the "Star Lecture Course," and consists of the following famous orators and their subjects: Dec. 28, Dr. Tiffany, "The Yosemite Valley"; Jan. 4, Dr. A. Miller, "Astronomy and the Bible"; Jan. 7, J. E. Stoughton, "The Continent Between the Mountains"; Jan. 11, Dr. Tiffany, "The First Great American." Last Tuesday evening Dr. Tiffany, who is a great favorite here, handled the subject "Work and Its Worth" in a masterly manner, and succeeded admirably in entertaining a splendid audience. Unfortunately, space forbids a proper mention of the leading features of the lecture, but those who failed to hear him on Tuesday evening should certainly secure tickets for his next appearances. The managers of the "Star Course" deserve great credit for the efforts they have made in securing such interesting and instructive entertainments for the long winter evenings.

DONNER UND BLITZEN.

Tuesday night, as two German girls were returning to their respective places of employment, they were assailed by a long, lean, gaunt specimen of humanity when about opposite the residence of Mr. Hill, on Main street. The loafer had followed the girls all the way from Sixth street, and then tackled them when they arrived at a solitary place. But Gibbon says that the ancient Tentons were "celebrated for the bravery of their men and the chastity of their women." Barbara and Christina did their level best to sustain the reputation of their ancestors, and battled bravely with the scoundrel, shrieking and howling frantically meanwhile. One of them had her clothing badly damaged, but after a desperate struggle the ruffian fled, having only succeeded in frightening the girls almost out of their wits. Considering the fact that the assault was made on our most prominent street at 9 o'clock in the evening, it is a wonder that no one heard the outcry.

VANDALISM.

On the evening of Saturday week a party of scoundrels broke into the engine-room of Freeman & Smith, and demolished their engine, taking away the brasses, bolts, and sundry indispensable attachments, so that work had to be suspended until the necessary repairs were completed. It is presumed that some ex-employe of the firm took this method of revenging himself for a real or imaginary wrong.

PERSONAL AND OTHER.

The festive Olive did not make her apperance on the lecture platform here as billed. In all probability the slim attendance she has found in other cities where critical taste predominates prevented her risking her reputation on her wardrobe alone here, as our own belles "tog out" somewhat when occasion demands it. Olive, possibly, could entertain a mob of root-digger Indians by inspiring them with awe for her magnificent "pull-backs," but she dreads Racine.

Henry Leffingwell, Esq., a civil engineer of marked ability, now located in Milwaukee, visited our city, the guest of Myron Knapp, Esq.

Thomas Martindale, Esq., one of the oldest passenger conductors in this section of the country, returned from a pleasant trip to the East last week, and brought with him from school at Batavia, N. Y., his accomplished young daughter, who meets with a warm reception after a long absence.

H. Fairbrother, Esq., of Chicago, is visiting our city, the guest of Mr. Eugene Hall.

KENOSHA.

A LIVELY WEEK.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 25.—The ladies of St. Matthew's Church gave an entertainment for the benefit of their church fund Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at Kimball Hall. The Phantom Chorus from "La Somnambula" was the treat of the evening, reflecting much credit on those engaged in its production. The tableau, "Child of the Regiment," was also given in good style, and the entertainment as a whole was one of the most enjoyable of the season.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"

was given Thursday night to one of the finest audiences ever assembled in this city. Those present were there by invitation. The members of this club may indeed feel repaid for the time and trouble spent in getting up the play by the warm and hearty appreciation shown by the audience. Many fears were expressed, previous to its appearance, that this comedy was too difficult for their youthful efforts, but the sequel proved the contrary. The different characters were well sustained. Miss Dora Head took the part of *Mrs. Hardcastle*, surprising even her friends by her really fine acting. Miss Lou Ward, as *Miss Hardcastle*, was very good, making a very pretty barmaid when she stooped to conquer. Miss Jessie Large was very bewitching in the character of *Miss Neville*, and Miss Ria Stebbins as *Dolly* was also good. Clarence Van Wie, as *Tony Lumpkin*, brought the house down, and many a professional might well envy this young man his dramatic talent. James Howe acted the part of *Charles Marlowe* in a very acceptable manner. Arthur Wheeler as *Harcastle*, and Ed. Kellogg as *George Hastings*, were also good in their respective roles. It was the finest entertainment of the kind given in this city for some years, and the wish seems to be general that it should be repeated for the benefit of those who were unable to attend. Home talent like that developed by this club should be encouraged and sustained by our citizens.

THAT SELL.

Monday evening will be remembered in this community as the occasion of Olive Logan's non-appearance, and the disappointment felt by those who assembled to welcome this much-advertised lecturess to our city. The hall was filled with ardent admirers of this lady who chatted and gossiped two hours away waiting anxiously for a glimpse of the charming Olive until the announcement was made that, for some unknown reason, the lady had not arrived, and as a consequence, there would be no lesure. It certainly was a good joke, but one not liked any too well by the citizens or Mr. Brooks, who has all the advertising bill to pay.

IN GENERAL.

Dick Robinson has returned home from Ann Arbor University to spend his vacation with his friends.

Tuesday afternoon a runaway caused some commotion on the streets. The team belonged to a farmer residing in Pleasant Prairie. No damage resulted from the runaway, with the exception of a broken wagon.

Dr. Farr, our State Senator, has entered into partnership with Dr. W. H. Saunders, formerly of Lawrence, Kan.

Mr. Gilman Simmons has returned from his European tour looking hale and hearty.

The Ladies' Temperance Union are making active preparations for opening the much-talked-of coffee-house and reading-rooms next week at 88 Main street.

Sunday afternoon Mr. Coleman lost a barn by fire. The origin of the fire is not known. George Yule is at home to spend the holidays.

Thursday evening, about dusk, a collision took place on Main street bridge, between Col. Howe's carriage and a buggy belonging to Mr. Larabee. One of the shafts of the buggy entered the neck of one of Col. Howe's horses, making an ugly wound. The horse was finally shot to put it out of its agony. Carelessness was probably the cause of the accident.

ILLINOIS.

OAK PARK.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Rev. Mr. Mabie, who has for some time been the able and efficient pastor of the Baptist Society, departed with his family this week for his new field of labor, in Brooklina, one of Boston's beautiful suburbs. While Oak-Parkers cannot but congratulate Mr. Mabie that he has been called to so large and munificent a charge, yet they feel that one of the best and popular ministers has been taken from them. The best wishes of the entire community go with him, that he may be as successful and popular in his new Eastern home as he has been in the West.

The Dramatic Club of Oak Park gave the third entertainment of the season Tuesday and Thursday evenings of this week. The auditorium room of the home theatre was crowded, —even good standing room was at a premium. The drama, "My Brother's Keeper," was a beautiful little play, and well acted. Mr. Gale, Mr. Nash, Mrs. Nash, and Miss Currier, deserve special mention, as their acting would do credit to any stage. All the characters assumed by the rest of the company were well rendered. The entertainment was concluded with the laughable farce, "Betsy Baker." The farce was a particular success, and many professionals would have been wild with delight had they received such furious applause. The Society are to be commended for the manner in which they have worked, for the proceeds of these entertainments go towards supporting Unity Church, which is not a very large Society.

Christmas eve was a lively time for the little people. The different Sabbath-schools were well represented at the various churches. Christmas-trees and happy faces were numerous. The Episcopal Church was beautifully decorated, and there was a large Christmas-tree well loaded with gifts for the scholars, which was distributed to one and all. Mr. Reynolds, the Rector of the parish, was the recipient of a purse well filled with money, a gift from his society. Miss Nellie Wood, the organist, received a beautiful music rack, as a slight token of the appreciation the Society have for her gratuitous services. At the Congregational Church Santa Claus came down the chimney with jingling bells, and completely covered with pretty things. Eight little boys distributed the presents, and much merriment was caused by old Santa Claus and his funny actions. The Methodist Church was crowded with a happy company, who enjoyed the evening exceedingly. The entire front of the church was decorated. There were two trees, with an arch suspended between them, on which was written in large silver letters, "Merry Christmas." Over all this was a large silver star, brilliantly lighted and loaded down with beautiful gifts. The first part of the evening was devoted to singing and selections read by various Sabbath-school scholars. A. Z. Scott amused the audience very much by reading a selection from Dickens. Mr. Scott and wife were presented with a silver coffee-urn, the presentation speech being made by Mr. Kerkoff in a very appropriate manner. Each child received a present,—and the entire company went home with an orange, bag of popcorn, and package of candy.

The Union Club gave the fifth and last party of this series Christmas eve. The party was looked forward to with considerable pleasure by those interested, and these anticipations were by no means disappointed. Despite the fact that so many were engaged at the different churches, the attendance was large, and the toilets of the ladies marked by taste and elegance. The music furnished by Wedgwood's orchestra was very fine, many of the selections being new, and the arrangement of the dances of such a character as to suit the taste of all. The dancing was kept up until a very late hour, and all pronounce it the best party of the season. Among the participants were Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Gurley, Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Bebbies, Mr. and Mrs. Esmay, Mr. and Mrs. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Case, Mr. and Mrs. Hoards, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. C. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Vanburger, Miss Mary Case, Miss Fannie Case, Miss Scott, Miss Grace Rayne, Miss Mills, Miss Town, Miss Salisbury, Miss Iva Ingham, Messrs. Hurd, Foster, James Reynold and John Reynold, and many others.

DESPLAINES.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Intermediate and Primary departments of the public schools are to have a change of teachers. Miss Rosa Goodfellow, of Arlington Heights, will, after the holidays, take charge of the Intermediate, and Miss Walters, of Palatine, of the Primary. Both these ladies are graduates of the Normal School, and from the excellent reputation which precedes them, may be expected to fill their respective positions, with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the patrons of the school.

A large party of friends visited the Rev. Mr. Dakeman Wednesday evening, and gave him an unexpected though welcome surprise. The hours were passed in pleasant social intercourse to the great enjoyment of these present.

Dr. H. H. Pratt, to the great regret of his numerous friends here, has taken his departure, and will make his future residence in Brookville, Mo. The Doctor leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to whom he has endeared himself by his good professional and social qualities. They wish him the best of good fortune. They wish him the best good fortune in the wilderness to which he has gone. The society of Desplaines loses two of its best members in the departure of Dr. Pratt and his accomplished wife.

The sociable held at the residence of Mr. I. N. W. Sherman on Thursday evening passed off with great eclat. Despite the inclemency of the weather the attendance was unusually large, nearly 100 guests being in attendance. The reputation of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman for entertaining is such as to draw a crowd under the most untoward circumstances, and the present occasion was no exception. Every thing that could be done to enhance the pleasure and happiness of the evening was provided. The Desplaines Cornet Band, under the leadership of Mr. Farnham, were present and discoursed some excellent music in the best style. The Band is comparatively a new organization, but such has been its rapid improvement, that Desplaines may well be proud of it. Refreshments, choice in quantity and abundant in supply, were served during the evening. From first to last it was decidedly the most enjoyable affair of the season. The elders, as they always do on such occasions, enjoyed themselves in pleasant social converse on the current gossip of the present and remembrances of the past. For the younger people a different and more acceptable entertainment was provided. The floors of the large and elegant carriage-house were cleared at an early hour for the dance, and in its mystic mazes the hours flew rapidly and joyously. The music was furnished by Messrs. Bennett Starge, and the ever popular and genial George. But one regret mingled with the parting adieux, and that one was that all the sociables could not be held at this hospitable mansion.

A Christmas Eve party was held at the American House. Messrs. J. Little, H. Van Polock, Fred Lee, Charles Parsons, Fred Talcott, and Charles Luce, managers. A large number were present, including many ladies and gentlemen from Chicago. As might be expected from the character of those in charge, the party was a success.

EVANSTON.

A QUIET CHRISTMAS.

The majority of the residents of Evanston improved the opportunity afforded them yesterday to cultivate an acquaintance with their own families. There was no special event to call them together, except the religious services at the Episcopal and Catholic Churches, and the shooting match on the prairie, in which most of the local sportsmen participated. The Episcopal Church was handsomely trimmed, and the services attracted a goodly number.

The usual Christmas festivities, have been participated in by the numerous Sunday-schools of the village during the week, but none of them presented features of sufficient novelty to call for special notice.

AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Arrangements have been completed for the organization of an eating club among high-toned but economically-disposed upper-class men. The Steward will be Simon Peter Douthart, of happy memory.

The gymnasium building continues to manifest signs of progress. It has grown considerably the past week.

Gil. M. Simmons, '74, of Kenosha, who has just returned from an extended European tour, was in town last week.

The Rev. W. H. Daniels, the new Librarian of the University, is making arrangements whereby students can draw books from the extensive libraries, instead of being obliged, as heretofore, to patronize the reading-room.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The pastor will preach on "Bible Chronology" at the Baptist Church, this morning, and conclude the series of sermons to young people this evening. The annual business meeting of the church occurs to-morrow evening.

The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church for the ensuing year are Messrs. Hunt, Barrows, Wight, Lamkin, and Ogden. This society will occupy the lower portion of its remarkable new church to-day. Dr. Noyes will preach this morning, Dr. Gibson this evening, and there will be a children's service this afternoon.

A shooting club was fully organized Thursday evening.

The Band of Hope meets at Union Hall Tuesday afternoon.

LAKE VIEW.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Rev. Mr. Young will preach this morning and evening at the Fullerton Avenue Church. The subject of the evening lecture will be "The Temptation, and the Consequences of the Fall." This church will have three Sunday-school Christmas celebrations this week: Tuesday night the church school proper will have its Christmas-tree; Monday night the Town-Hall Mission will celebrate, and Thursday night the Nickersonville Mission will finish the programme.

Christmas was observed by all; the water contractors, by the landsmen voluntarily, and by the inlet-men perforce. Old ocean—in his fresh condition—was celebrating the day on his own hook, and would not be interfered with. If he subsides to-day several hundred feet of the inlet pipe will go in, despite the Sabbath. Mr. Chappel now has somewhat over 8 miles of pipe in the ground, leaving less than 3 miles yet to be laid, of which 1 mile is high and dry on the ridge. The pumping-works building is covered in, and the slating partially on. A few more days will render it ready for the introduction of the machinery, which is promised to be on hand in about two weeks.

One of his workmen somewhat startled Mr. Chappel last Sunday by informing him that an injunction had been sued out against their further progress. He had seen it in the morning TRIBUNE. It was one of the Town Board who was dissatisfied with the work, he understood.—old Mr. Boreas by name. It may be stated for Pat's comfort that Old Probabilities has since filed an application with the clerk of the weather, and Mr. Boreas being summoned to appear and show cause why the injunction should not be dissolved, was unable to make his cause good, and was summarily ruled out of court.

The exercises at the High School Friday afternoon were very creditable, and drew quite a fair attendance in spite of the weather. The programme was somewhat long, containing twenty-nine pieces, consisting of recitations, original essays, and music, but was listened to attentively to the end. The Principal of the institution opened the hall by modestly disclaiming all merit for himself and his management for the dramatic attainments of the pupils, and somewhat berating the morning TRIBUNE for stating that the elocutionary course was the most striking characteristic of the school. It is all taken back, and the burden of merit is hereby transferred from educational shoulders to the original and untutored talent of the young ladies and gentlemen. Since there has been no training it may not be amiss to suggest that a highly pitched tone is not expressive of pathos, and to warn against a tendeucy to drawl in subdued passages. Miss Vinnie Barrows' essay, "Each Upward Step Widens the Horizon," was a well written effort, while the young gentleman who personated "Father Phil" and the "Stump Speaker" gave their selections with spirit and truthfulness. While these were probably the best pieces, the whole performance indicates a considerable amount of inventive and imitative ability among the youthful aspirants for fame.

Lake View having done so many remarkable things lately, has done another and produced a book. Prof. W. P. Jones, of Ravenswood, a School Trustee, and well known as an educator, has put forth in green and gold, and creamy paper, a little volume of song entitled "The Myth of Stone Idol," an Indian legend. It is conceded to be a work of a high degree of poetic merit, and the theme—love, of course—is sweetly discoursed of. "The Professor should introduce his book into the High-School course, where it would doubtless find more interested perusal than Harkness and Legendre.

WAUKEGAN.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Dec. 25.—Although the weather on Christmas-Eve was very unpleasant without, still a pleasant time was enjoyed by hundreds of our citizens who were present at the different churches. The Baptist Church was the first visited. The building was very beautifully decorated with festoonings, mottoes, and illuminated stars. (This Society wishes to return thanks to Misses Alice Rowland and Emma Dewey for the great assistance they rendered on this occasion.) The exercises consisted of music, reading, and recitations; after which Santa Claus appeared and distributed the presents. At the Methodist Church the attendance was very large, and the fact that this church had taken the lead was conceded by all. A choir of twenty-five young ladies, dressed beautifully in white, was among the attractive features at this place. Reports from the Presbyterian and Congregational churches were to the effect that an interesting programme was carried out, and the sorrows of the rising generation were turned to joy on receiving a bountiful supply of presents from the Christmas-tree.

The day passed off very quietly. The weather being rather cool, and roads bad, caused many to remain at their homes. Exercises will be conducted at the German Reformed and other churches that have not yet indulged, on some evening during this week.

The public schools of this city closed their fall-term on Thursday. During the past term, considerable advancement has been made in all departments. This fact is particularly noticeable in the grammar department of the South School, which has been presided over by Mr. James Low, who teaches according to a method of his own. He requires his scholars to learn no rules, but simply use reason in working out the answer. The plan works well. The closing exercises at the High School were of a very pleasing character, the participants doing honor both to themselves and their teacher. At the close, Mr. Crawford, the Principal, addressed a few words to the assembly, which were well fitted for the occasion.

Mr. John Judge, who has apparently been endowed with good judgment, became acquaintanced some time ago with Miss Carrie Dolan. Judging it best to pop the question, he was rewarded for his trouble, and on Wednesday they were united in wedlock by the Rev. Mr. Aicbou, at the residence of Mr. D. T. Childs.

A man in the employ of Andrew Gartley, in the Town of Shields, met with an accident Friday of last week which resulted in his death Tuesday night. The man was in the act of getting into a wagon, when the horses attached to it took fright and ran away, throwing him down in such a manner as to injure his spine, resulting as above.

Wednesday afternoon George Fellows, a young lad of Waukegan, was out hunting, about 2 miles south of the city. In climbing a fence the gun which he was carrying was accidentally discharged, and the contents entered his left arm near the wrist, completely tearing away the flesh. He is under the care of Dr. Evans.

The frequent outbursts of the reservoir at the Artesian Well caused the proper Committee to inspect the same. After examination and consultation, they decided that it was "too thin," and accordingly ordered it to be made thicker. No further breaks are reported.

A Convention was held at Libertyville Thursday, for the purpose of getting an expression of views in regard to the currency question. Those who were present, having but very little of the lucre, received, in their own mind, that they would take all that was offered, and it mattered not whether it was gold or currency.

Union Hall has been secured by the Lakeside Club, of this place, in which to hold their dances and other socials during the winter-months.

OTHER SUBURBS.

PARK RIDGE.

What came near being a fatal accident occurred at the Congregational Church building Thursday. Mr. Jack Turner, while engaged in lathing the main auditorium, lost his foothold and fell from the staging to the floor, a distance of 21 feet. Fortunately for him he struck on his feet, and, though injured badly, will recover.

Mr. S. W. Grannis, of Evanston, was in town Thursday, the guest of his son-in-law, Mr. Sweet.

Miss Hattie Barnes, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Robb.

The week has been resonant with the notes of preparations for Christmas. Little heads have been full of wonderful expectation, and young hearts merry and glad in joyful anticipation of the happy surprises in store for them. Their surprise and happiness culminated on Friday evening in the two Sunday-School Christmas Festivals held by the respective Churches. Though of different character, both surpassed anything given on previous Christmas anniversaries. The festival of the M. E. School was held in the Church. Here, instead of the elder people amusing the children, they were made to amuse themselves and each other, under the leadership of the Superintendent and teachers, and with the happiest results. The first portion of the evening was spent in declamation, recitations, and music, after which some tableaux were presented. In all these the scholars were the performers, and went through their parts in a most creditable manner. Some of the recitations were very finely rendered, and would have honored a more pretentious place and audience. One can listen to no sweeter harmony than the music of children's voices trained in song. By frequent rehearsals, the school had been taught to sing the pieces selected with good taste and expression, and the effect was very fine. The tableaux were of a humorous character, consisting mainly of representations of the baps and mishaps of Mother Goose and her infantile friends, that inexhaustible fountain of amusement to the juvenile mind. After the exercises here were concluded, the little ones adjourned to the church parlor, where a fine collation was provided, consisting of cake, ice-cream, and candies and nuts "ad libitum." They adjourned at a late hour, overcome with the feast of good things provided for them, and to-day are doubtless universally sorry that Christmas does not come every week in the year.

A Christmas service will be held in the M. E. Church this evening. The programme followed will be substantially that given in the *Sunday-School Journal* for December. Some choice music has been rehearsed for the occasion, and addresses may be expected from the pastor, Elder Boring, and by Judge Lee. All are invited to attend. Fred Dickinson is keeping a right merry Christmas. He has more than the ordinary causes for rejoicing at this festival season, and can be heard at all hours of the night and day loudly chanting, "Unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given."

Miss Kate Broughton, of Chicago, and Miss Helen Smith, of Evanston, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Orr Friday evening.

The Society of the Congregational Church will give an entertainment in the Hotel Hall Thursday evening for the benefit of the church. The main feature will be an exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's wax-works, which will be presented in an inimitable manner. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to furnishing the church.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

A local event of unusual interest to the young people happened at the Methodist Church Tuesday evening. The Sunbeam Society, composed of several young ladies, held a sociable for the benefit of the poor, which was a gratifying success. Refreshments abounded, and fancy articles were profusely displayed, the results in each being quite handsome. Many people assembled to recognize the "Sunbeams," whose work is not for the special benefit of any sect, but for all who are in need. Great interest was manifested in the success of the sociable, as evidence of which the following persons were noticed present: Mr. and Mrs. James Dunton, Mrs. R. Bigsbee, Revs. Bartholomew, Minium, and Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted, Mr. O'Keeffe, Mr. M. Hanks, Mrs. and the Misses Kennicott, Mrs. A. Allen, Mrs. Turksbury, Mrs. Dr. Best, Mr. H. Merry, Mrs. McNab, Mrs. William Carson, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. D. Peters, Mr. B. and Mr. C. Taurbee, Mr. M. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Messrs. J. Burkitt, George Page, P. and J. Davis, A. and E. Abbs, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bement, Misses Elsie Carley, Nell Noyes, Whiting, the Misses Hawks, the Misses Newhall, Miss Meacham, of Park Ridge, and many others. The "Sunbeams" were organized a year and a half ago, and have contributed to the Home of the Friendless, the Kansas sufferers, and other charitable objects.

The Society deserves and has the hearty sympathy of the community.

The Maennerchor Club held their anniversary concert and ball last week. Mr. Gustave Gundlach is leader of the Society, which consists of fifty members. The anniversary was a success in all respects. Mr. Meyer Blum, proprietor of the Madison House, catered, and gave excellent satisfaction.

Mr. Moses Hawks, a well-known and highly-respected citizen of this place, has just returned from the East, and is heartily welcomed by a large circle of friends.

Mr. R. Bigsbee, a well-known real estate dealer of Chicago, who resides here during the summer months, is about to return to the city for the winter.

The large foundry will soon be in operation, and give employment to 150 hands.

It is expected that Mr. McGinnis, of Chicago, the well-known manufacturer of mill-machinery, will locate a large machine-shop here at an early day.

The Rev. Mr. Minium, the new pastor of the M. E. Church, is laboring effectively for his flock.

The Rev. Mr. Bartholomew, recently called to the Presbyterian Church, is visiting his people and working diligently to strengthen the work assigned him.

Arlington Heights prospers steadily, real estate commanding fair figures.

Many improvements are in progress, and quite a number in contemplation.

IRVING PARK.

The Dramatic Society met last week at the residence of Mr. J. F. Quigg. The spacious parlors were crowded with a happy and satisfied audience, who at the close of the performance, were ready to rate McVicker's and Hooley's second-class places of amusement unworthy the patronage of the cultivated and refined denizens of all such suburbs as are deprived the privilege of attending them by reason of insufficient railroad facilities. The pleasing comedy of "Kiss in the Dark," was

SOCIAL AMENITIES.

General Observance of the Christmas Usages.

The Fortunate Ones Who Paid Wedding-Fees During the Week.

The Clubs Contribute Their Share to the Pleasures of the Season.

Receptions and Parties—The Children Have Their Share of the Amusements.

Holiday Life in the Suburbs.

CHRISTMAS WEEK.

PRESENT-GIVING.

That the venerable custom of making Christmas gifts has not fallen into decay in this quarter of the globe was evidenced by the lively appearance of the Chicago streets during the latter part of the week. State and Madison streets in the vicinity of THE TRIBUNE office were filled from noon until evening with an ever-changing throng of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, intent on buying gifts for those who were near and dear to them. The retail stores on State street had their choicest and richest goods displayed in bewildering confusion on counters and show-cases, while the windows were decorated with all the fantastic gewgaws that the imagination can devise. The pavement in front of the florist shops was piled up with holly and evergreen, while the interior was rich with bouquets, wreaths, and festoons. The scenes that occurred on the street were interesting and frequently amusing. Haughty ladies in velvet and silk were hustled by vulgar apple-venders. Coaches with liveried drivers wandered anxiously up and down in search of lost owners. Groups of poorly-dressed children were standing before windows, gazing longingly at the splendors displayed therein. There were a vast amount of crowding, talking, shouting, and laughing, making in all a scene of confusion rarely witnessed. It showed, however, that Christmas presents were as much in fashion as ever, and that people, despite the oft-quoted "hard times," were yet able to make large purchases.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Ladies who intend receiving calls New Year's Day will please notify THE TRIBUNE by Thursday forenoon at the latest.

MATRIMONIAL.

SILVER WEDDING.

St. Caroline's Court Hotel was enlivened last Saturday week by an affair of more than ordinary social interest. At that time a reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. David H. Danolds, in commemoration of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. Mr. Danolds is well known as the proprietor of the hotel above-named, and the occasion was seized by a large number of his friends to present their congratulations.

The guests began to arrive at 5 o'clock, and in a short time filled the capacious parlors. Gifts were brought by the company in endless quantity, all of a valuable description. Several hundred dollars in gold and silver coin added to the display.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Piersons, Mrs. J. P. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Stevens, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, the Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Batterlee, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Hollister, Mrs. Judge Mitchell of Winona, Wis., Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Tourtellotte, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Van Buren, Dr. Groesbeck, Mrs. H. Holden, Mrs. Orton, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lancaster, Col. and Mrs. Eldredge, Mrs. George W. Pettee, Mr. William H. Carter, Dr. and Mrs. Treat, Mrs. Orville Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. Keeney of South Evanston, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Taylor, Dr. S. Wickersham, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Griffing, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Tenbroecke, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Barton, Mrs. Mary B. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Timerman, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Rambo, Miss Kittie Parsons of Detroit, Mich., Miss Lucy Bull, Miss Kate Hutchinson, Miss Chapin, Miss Helen Woodbury, Miss Cicotte of Detroit, Mich., Miss Emma Howe, Miss Virginia Chapin, the Misses Cummings, Miss May Hutchinson, Miss Siebert, Miss Mary Dean, Miss May Adams, Miss Chapman, Miss Rose Bignal, Miss Carrie Barton, Miss Mary Otis, Miss Kittie Rounds, Miss Helen Pierson, Miss Shipman, Miss Nellie Nelson, Miss Carter, the Misses Thompson, Miss Brown, Mr. Stewart Clark, Mr. W. F. White, Mr. John G. Bates, Mr. R. E. Jenkins, Mr. Brookins, Mr. Parker, Mr. Walter M. Howe, Mr. E. C. Gilbert, Mr. Edward Hough, Mr. Peake, Mr. L. O. Phelps, Mr. E. E. Perley, Mr. Will Kane, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Charles Warren, Mr. Frederick Baker, Mr. S. S. Chisholm, Mr. J. R. Winterbotham, Mr. Goodnow, Mr. E. Durand, Mr. J. M. Telford, Mr. Frank Ames, Mr. C. Hayner, Mr. C. W. Mesiam, Mr. R. E. Lloyd, Mr. L. M. Coffeen, Dr. Dudley, L. R. Dyer, O. S. Thayer, Mr. Church, R. M. Bines, Mr. George A. West of New York.

SWAYNE—DAVIS.

The marriage of Miss Sallie W. Davis and Mr. Henry S. Swayne, at Bloomington, Ill., Wednesday evening, was an unostentatious affair. It was, however, of more than ordinary importance, by reason of the social standing of both parties. Miss Davis being the daughter of Judge David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, and Mr. Swayne being the son of Justice Swayne, an associate of Judge Davis on the Supreme Bench. About 500 invitations were issued, many of them being sent to officials of the State and National Governments. Among the distinguished guests were Justice Swayne and wife and three brothers; H. Osborne, General Freight Agent of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad; George H. Melwine and family, of Toledo; the Hon. John Wentworth and daughter, of Chicago; Wirt Dexter, N. K. Fairbank, the Hon. T. Lyle Dickey, the Hon. H. W. Brown, the Hon. and Mrs J. D. Stewart, the Hon. John A. Jones, of Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. Philo J. Beveridge, Mrs. Parsons, of New York, the Hon. and Mrs. C. H. Moore, the Hon. and Mrs. J. D. Bishop, the Rev. and Mrs. J. McLeau, of Clinton; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Tracy, of Elmwood; Miss Fannie Scranton, of Scranton, Pa.; the Misses Fannie and Emma Belts, of Bloomington; the Hon. Jesse W. Fell, of Normal; the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Bloomington; the Hon. W. D. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Walker, of St. Louis; Gen. A. C. Gridley, of Bloomington; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bond, of Chicago.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel B. Taggart, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomington, after which the usual congratulations were given, and the couple departed on a tour to Washington and the South.

RICHEY—FENNIMORE.

Last Tuesday evening were married, at the residence of the bride's parents, Miss Fanny Fennimore, daughter of Mr. Richard Fennimore, and Mr. George W. Richey, a lumber merchant of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Cushing. Supper was served under the supervision of Eckhardt.

Among the presents were a full water-set from Mrs. Fennimore; a beautiful set of cameo from the groom; handsome gold chain and locket, Mr. Richard Fennimore, father of the bride; complete set of French china, with a dozen silver knives and forks, Messrs. Meadson and Winter; pair of Roman gold bracelets, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beazley; silver fruit-dish, Misses Nellie and Addie Fennimore, sisters of the bride; silver sugar-bowl, with one dozen silver tea-spoons attached, and cream pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. John Wallwork; silk pin-cushion, Mrs. J. S. Ross; cut-glass pickle-dish, with silver call-bell attached, Mrs. J. A. Hatch; silver card-receiver, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Spooner; case of silver salt-cellar, Mrs. William Daniells; case of silver, including sugar and salt-spoons, pickle-fork, and butter-knife, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Lee; case of silver nut-picks, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Sinclair; one half-dozen solid silver table-spoons, Mr. William Fennimore, brother of the bride; case of silver, including berry and sugar-spoons, Mr. John Ballantyne; pair of silver napkin-rings, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Pringle; silver set, embracing pepper-case, salt-fish, and napkin-ring, George and Charley Ross's toilet set, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald; handsomely-bound album, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald; toilet set, Mrs. M. Carroll, of Buffalo, N. Y.

KENNET—BARTON.

A very pleasant and handsome wedding took place yesterday afternoon, the contracting parties being Mr. C. P. Keeney and Miss Viola P. Barton, a lovely and accomplished young lady widely and favorably known in Chicago society circles. Preparations for the event were extensive, 150 invitations having been issued, and the arrangements were complete. Four o'clock was the hour appointed for the nuptial ceremonies, but before that time the people assembled in the spacious parlors of Mr. Barton's residence, No. 734 West Monroe street, fully 225 persons availing themselves of the opportunity of passing a most enjoyable Christmas afternoon. The house was handsomely decorated with flowers and autumn leaves. Pond's orchestra furnished the music, and to the Wedding March the bridal procession entered the front parlor and took places immediately beneath the chandelier. The Rev. H. W. Thomas, of Aurora, formerly of this city, tied the wedding-knot after the manner of the Methodist Church. The bridesmaid was Miss Ella Patterson, and the groomsman was Mr. Charles M. Warren. Mr. Lester Coffeen and Mr. Fred Taylor performed the duties of ushers.

The bride was dressed in white silk, long flowing vail, with orange-blossoms in her hair, and diamonds. The dresses of the ladies present were very striking and beautiful. After the ceremony, the young couple received the congratulations of their many friends till about 8 o'clock, when they departed for the East on an extended bridal tour. A fine supper was furnished by Eckhardt.

The presents were numerous and elegant. As is usual, silver-ware was the principal gift. An elegant card-stand of unique bronze from Mr. Charley Warren; one dozen egg-spoons, Mrs. D. F. Keeney; butter-dish, Miss Kittie M. Whitcomb; syrup-cup, Frank R. Millard; two napkin rings; butter-knife, sugar-spoon, and pickle-fork, Mrs. K. B. Kelly; sugar-spoon, Mrs. J. Prescott; pair of handsome silver vases, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Miller; card-receiver, Mrs. Kane and son; a vase, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Leffer; celery-dish, Alice and Florence Kinsey; bronze clock, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Warren; solitaire diamond earrings, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Keeney; one dozen knives and forks, Miss Ida Barton; sugar-spoon, Ida B. Tomblin; cake-basket, J. H. Hayes; salt-spoon, Elenore H. Patterson; cake-basket, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Curtis; sugar-tongs, Carrie B. Watkins; one dozen nut picks and cracker, Miss Kittie Rounds; Shakspeare's complete works, photograph album, Mrs. Charles Keeney, of Des Moines; "Poets and Poetry of America," S. R. Howell; "Poets and Poetry of England," A. Jewett; spoon-dish, Miss M. A. Lewis; one dozen nut-picks, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Warren; one dozen silver knives from parents of the bride; pair of cut glass cologne bottles, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Feeney; baskets of flowers from several persons. The groom's present to the bride was a diamond necklace and cross.

ANAY—BRYAN.

At the Church of the Messiah last Thursday evening were married Miss Blanch W. Bryan, daughter of W. H. Bryan, Esq., and Mr. James F. Asay, son of E. G. Asay, a well-known lawyer. There were no less than twelve persons in the bridal party. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert Collyer, after which a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1183 Indiana avenue.

PENFIELD—SHERMAN.

Tuesday afternoon at the pleasant Town of Jersey Shore, Pa., were married Miss Adelaide Francis Sherman, of that place, and Mr. George F. Penfield, of the Globe Insurance Company in this city. The wedding was a select affair, being attended only by the immediate relatives and friends. A number of choice presents were made, the usual congratulations were given, and the couple took the train in the evening for this city. They will spend the holidays in Rockford, where Mr. Penfield's parents reside.

MINOR MENTION.

Tuesday evening at the Second Universalist Church were married Mr. John J. Brown and Mrs. P. Flood. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, of St. Paul's Church.

Wednesday evening Mr. Albert H. Barber, of the firm of Gooch & Barber, of this city, was married to Miss Mary Pennell, of Normal, Ill., a daughter of William A. Pennell, Esq., a well-known citizen of that pleasant village.

At the residence of Mr. H. B. Hobart, of the *Post and Mail*, No. 7 Thirty-third street, last Wednesday evening, were married Mr. Henry W. Hoyt, of the Crete (Neb.) *Post*, and Miss Florence L. Hastings, daughter of the Hon. S. D. Hastings, of Madison, Wis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. L. Thompson.

Among the many weddings that have made the past week a noted one in matrimonial circles, was the quiet and unostentatious nuptials of Mr. Theodore F. Brett and Miss Annie M. Merriam, which took place at No. 742 West Washington street, the residence of the bride's parents, upon Christmas-Eve. The guests were confined strictly to the relations of the parties to be united. Prof. Swing performed the ceremony in his usual pleasant manner.

The marriage of Clarence G. Bogart and Miss Abbie Dunning, both of this city, took place Wednesday evening, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. C. L. Thompson, of the Fifth Presbyterian Church. A reception was afterwards held at the home of the newly-wedded pair, No. 251 Thirty-fifth street.

Mr. James W. Ford, of Hinsdale, well-known in insurance circles in this city, will be married at Grand Rapids, Mich., to-morrow, to Miss Kittie E. Kruger, of that city. Several prominent Chicagoans will leave this evening to attend the ceremony.

CLUB DANCES.

ELLIS PARK CLUB.

The Ellis Park Club gave the fourth party of their series last Thursday evening, and it was a most pleasant and agreeable one to all who attended. The floor was in fine condition, and the music by Dotzler's orchestra all that could be desired. Among the number present were Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bodie, Ald. and Mrs. T. C. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. H. Riordan, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Creswell. Mrs. H. H. Boyington, Miss Jennie Ford of Riverside, Miss Willard of Detroit, Miss Soule, Miss Colby, Miss Sallie Purdy, Miss Lillie West, Miss Lou Richman, Miss May Overman, Miss Dora Berry, Misses Anna and Stella Riordan, Miss Maggie Westervelt, Miss Maud Gray, Misses Mamie and Lillie Chadwick, Miss Belle Hall, Messrs. W. G. Purdy, J. E. Chadwick, D. S. Smith, Eggleston, F. M. Fitts, J. J. Shibley, I. L. Schofield, G. W. Cheney, A. B. Chadwick, T. P. Murray, J. H. Oliver, E. P. Buchanan, H. L. Morrill, M. N. Walls, H. B. Ford, J. N. Buchanan, A. Bicknell, S. N. Bostwick, A. B. Sawyer, J. S. Bennett.

It was announced that a full dress party would be given New Year's-Eve, to which all were invited, no special invitations being issued.

SOUTH END GLEE CLUB.

This organization, although its name would so indicate, is not a musical one. Its purposes are purely social. In order to correct any misunderstanding that might arise, its name has been changed to the South End Social Club. Its next meeting will occur Friday evening, Dec. 31, at the residence of Mr. S. Nelson, No. 1620 South Dearborn street.

SANS PAREIL.

The members of this club met last Monday evening at Bournique's Hall, South Side Academy. Dancing, as usual, was the principal amusement, the latter part of the evening being devoted to the German. Among the participants were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Seneca Kimbark, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sly, Butler, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Billings, Mr. William H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sink, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. James Barrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Morley, Countess Wirtbiem, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ray, Mr. Louis Wahl, Mr. and Mrs. A. Burgess, Miss Carrie Boardman, Miss Annie Dobbins, Miss May Oakley, Mr. C. A. Whitney, Mr. M. D. Shay, Mr. E. D. Kimball, Mr. Charles Billings.

ITEMS.

The Terpsichorean Club met last Thursday evening, at the residence of Judge Higgins, in Kenwood.

The Selecto Club met Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. A. Pierson, No. 79 Park avenue. The attendance was unusually good, and enjoyment of the evening complete.

The Ivanhoe Club had one of their delightful parties Thursday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Wilce, corner of West Harrison street and Hermitage avenue.

The Pickwick Club gave an entertainment and hop last evening, at their hall, corner of State and Sixteenth streets.

A pleasant party was given at Skinner's Hotel last Wednesday evening.

A hop was given at the Clifton House last Monday evening, which proved enjoyable to all present.

The Nameless Club gave a party last Wednesday evening, which was attended by a number of members of the Ellis Park Club.

The Enterprise Social Club gave its first complimentary soiree at Central Hall, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, Tuesday evening.

The Broadway Club gave one of their enjoyable parties last Monday evening at their hall, corner of Sixteenth and State streets.

The Prairie Social Club gave a hop last Tuesday evening at their hall.

Thursday evening a complimentary party was given by the Genevieve Club at Grow's Opera-Hall, No. 517 West Madison street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Our Club" will give their next party Wednesday evening.

West End Club will hold their next meeting Friday evening, Dec. 31, in Miss Gregg's schoolroom.

The Bric-a-brac Club meet Monday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Jones, 49 South Ada street.

The Mignon Club will give their next party Tuesday evening, at the residence of the Misses Morgan, No. 647 West Washington street.

The Opera-House Club, of Aurora, Ill., will give a large party Friday evening, Dec. 31. Hand's orchestra will furnish the music for the occasion.

The Union Park Club will give their next party Monday evening, at the residence of Miss Lottie Cuyler, No. 63 Park avenue.

The Eight O'Clock Club will have it next party at the residence of Miss Pardee, No. 499 North LaSalle street, Wednesday evening.

The La Favorite Assembly will give their next party Friday evening, Dec. 31, at Martine's South Side Academy, 1010 Indiana avenue.

The Ellis Park Club will give a full-dress party New Year's Eve, at Carr's South Side Academy. This is in addition to the regular series.

The Lakeside Club will give its next party at Bournique's Twenty-fourth Street Hall Friday evening, and to the music of Freiberg dance "the old year out and the new year in."

The next meeting of the Nebo Club will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 7, 1876, at the residence of Edgar L. Jayne, 113 Calumet avenue. Subject, "The Holidays."

The Minerva Club gives the third party of the present series at Greenebaum's Hall, Nos. 76 to 82 Fifth avenue, next Thursday evening.

The Peerless Pleasure Club will give their first masquerade at Grow's Opera Hall next Wednesday evening.

The Washington Street Club will give a dress party at 336 West Washington street Thursday evening.

PARTIES, RECEPTIONS, ETC.

THE DRAKE RECEPTION.

A party was given by Mrs. John B. Drake Tuesday evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Over 300 ladies and gentlemen attended, and many elaborate toilets were displayed. Dancing was carried on in the ladies' ordinary, under Hand's supervision. The large reception-room was profusely decorated with smilax, and bouquets and wreaths of natural flowers adorned every niche and corner.

RECEPTION.

Quite a large company, some 200 persons in all, assembled at the residence of the Hon. and Mrs. John Crawford, on the corner of Ogden and Crawford avenues, last Thursday evening, on the occasion of a reception to a cousin of the host and hostess, Miss J. Eva Ransom, of Baltimore. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Philbrick, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Bassett, F. L. Honore, Mrs. F. A. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Woodberry, Miss Jennie Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bebel, Dr. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. James Porter, Miss Bertie Bristol, Miss Ella Guild, Miss Lillie Phillips, Miss Ida Sweet, Miss Lida Griffin, Frank Levering, and others, nearly all of whom are residents of the charming little adjacent suburb of Lawndale. The evening was most agreeably spent in conversation, varied with vocal and instrumental music. A fine supper had been prepared by Eckhardt for the delectation of the guests, to which they adjourned at a seasonable hour, and with which they expressed themselves as delighted. The company dispersed at a late hour with pleasant recollections of the evening's enjoyment.

FARRAGUT BOAT CLUB.

Last Tuesday evening the third dramatic entertainment of the Farragut Boat Club was given at Standard Hall, to a fine audience. The room was handsomely decorated with flags and pennants for the occasion. The programme consisted of the three-act comedy of "Home," by Robertson, and the farce "Boots at the Swan." The parts were successfully filled by the ladies and gentlemen to whom they had been assigned. At the close of the performance, the floor was cleared, and dancing was indulged in for about an hour.

PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT.

The young ladies of the Plymouth Church gave an entertainment Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Nelson De Golyer, No. 1369 Indiana avenue, for the benefit of the Plymouth Mission. Instrumental and vocal music formed the first portion of the programme, after which the farce "No Cure, No Pay" was given by Misses Eva E. Adams, Emily Clark, Clara Squires, Nellie Owen, Lizzie Huntington, and Addie De Golyer.

NOTES.

A children's party was given Friday evening at the residence of Mr. Richardson in Kenwood.

A very pleasant masked party occurred last Friday evening at the residence of L. B. Brady, Esq., No. 282 Wabash avenue.

Friday evening Mrs. Dr. Isham gave a party for her son, Master George Isham, at her residence, No. 321 North Dearborn street.

Mrs. W. A. Havemeyer will entertain a large company of children at her residence, No. 674 Michigan avenue, Monday evening.

Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Alexander gave a children's party at their residence, No. 605 Wabash avenue. An elegant supper by Kingsley and music by Hand's orchestra were among the features of the evening's enjoyment.

A children's Christmas party was given Thursday evening at the residence of T. M. Avery, No. 246 West Washington street, in behalf of his son, Master Frank. About twenty-five juveniles were present.

A pleasant children's party was given Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. S. P. Wheeler, No. 3 Park row. About fifty children were present and enjoyed the entertainment hugely. After refreshments, Santa Claus, in the person of Mr. Levi Wing, delighted the youngsters by awarding the Christmas-tree presents.

A party was given last Monday evening by the Grace Church Mites at the residence of Mrs. Walker, 655 Wabash avenue. Hand furnished the music, and the affair was altogether enjoyable.

The Grand Pacific gave a Christmas festival Friday evening to the guests of the house, children especially, as well as to invited outsiders. Supper, dancing, a Christmas-tree, with a well gotten-up Santa Claus, were the chief features of the occasion.

The Grand Pacific gave its Christmas dinner at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Music was furnished by Hand's orchestra, and it was a thoroughly recherche affair.

The Misses Steiger gave their annual Christmas party to the children of their Kindergarten, 1030 Wabash avenue, Friday evening.

A pleasant surprise-party was given by the friends of Miss Rose W. Shipman at that lady's residence, 269 Warren avenue, Thursday evening.

COMING EVENTS.

A cantata entitled "New Year's" will be rendered by the young people of Trinity M. E. Church Thursday evening.

The Gardner House will entertain a large number of invited guests at an elegant party to be given Thursday, Dec. 30, by Capt. Gaubert, the proprietor.

The third sociable of the Oriental Consistory will be given at the hall of the association, 72 East Monroe street, American Express Building, Thursday evening.

The third social in the series, or holiday party, of the Oriental Sovereign Consistory 32° S. P. R. S., will be given Thursday. On this occasion Johnny Hand will present the patrons of the Assemblies his new quadrille, "La Belle." Dancing will begin promptly, as usual, at 8:30.

The Library Association of Centenary Church will give their next entertainment Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. Simeon Farwell, No. 314 West Monroe street.

Tuesday evening, a party will be given by Mr. H. G. McKindley at his residence in Kenosha, in honor of the birthday of his daughter, Miss Hattie. Eckhardt will furnish refreshments.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE FOREST.

The pleasant social gatherings, the school examinations, and the good-bys inseparable from school life during holidays, have made Lake Forest an interesting place during the week.

THE ENTRE NOUS CLUB

had a memorable entertainment, the third of the season, at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Barnum. There were readings by Prof. Butler, Miss Wing, and others; music by Capt. Sabin, Miss Warne, and Miss Barnum; charades, etc. The evening was one of the most enjoyable, and long to be remembered. The Club has re-elected its old officers and added to some of its Committees. The editors are Prof. Butler, Prof. Fessenden, and Mr. Charles Ferry; Literary Committee—Mrs. C. B. Farwell, Mrs. Neef, and Mrs. J. V. Farwell; Committee on Amusements—Mr. N. Butler, Mr. Charles C. Lake, Mr. William Warren, Mr. Walter Neef, Mr. Albert Barnum, Miss Neef, Miss Nellie Warren, Miss Warne, Miss Effie Neef, Miss Wing. It has been voted to confine the attendance upon the meetings of the Club to its members hereafter, as it is already large enough for satisfactory work. But the usefulness of the Society does not end here. It is proposed now to have general meetings in some public hall; or organize a new society which shall embrace a large membership,—the place of meeting being either at the University building or the Academy. The next meeting of the Club will be at the residence of Mrs. D. J. Lake, Jan. 10.

The examinations at the Academy have attracted very general attention, a large number of visitors from the city being present. They have been very thorough, and, on this account, have received high commendation. The examination of the Latin classes at the Academy, conducted by Prof. Fessenden, and of the Latin and Greek classes of the University, conducted by Prof. Hewitt, brought out what the boys had learned, and it must be said for the boys that they came out of the trial with honor. The exercises closed Wednesday with recitations, "orations," music, etc., the participants in which received liberal applause. The Principal of the Academy, Capt. Sabin, his assistants, and the Professors of the University, were warmly complimented by those in attendance.

The young ladies of the Seminary have gone home for the holidays, and the lake shore looks sad in the midst of the wintry quiet. A few blocks to the westward, however, the surroundings are more cheerful, as the return of Miss Minnie Barnum has given the young gentlemen an opportunity to make themselves as agreeable as useful.

EVANSTON.

Perhaps the most notable social event of the coming week will be the production of "Led Astray," by members of the Social Club. Those interested have been unsparing in their efforts to attain perfect familiarity with their parts, and the entertainment, it is expected, will surpass even the most successful ones heretofore given by this club. When the curtain falls upon the play dancing will be in order.

C. J. Gilbert, Esq., will throw open his handsome residence to-morrow evening for the entertainment of the Eclectic Club. A large attendance and an enjoyable time are anticipated.

The sociable at the Methodist Church Thursday evening called out a large number of the congregation, who improved the opportunity to make the acquaintance of the new pastor, Dr. Wentworth, and his family.

One of the most pleasant and successful entertainments yet given by the South Evanston Social and Literary Society took place Tuesday evening. The programme included a reading by Mr. L. A. Hayman, a song well executed by Miss Birdie Easter, and a flute solo by Gen. White, with piano accompaniment by Miss White.

There were only three new societies organized in Evanston last week. One of them, the "J. F. F.," which will be very select and strictly social, will hold its first meeting next week.

The members of the North Ridge Sabbath-school made their Superintendent, Mr. Robert, the victim of a genuine surprise party Monday evening.

Jenning's Hall will be the scene of a New Years' ball Friday evening.

The complimentary reception given to Prof. Bournique at South Evanston Wednesday, was well attended, and passed off pleasantly and successfully.

FASHIONS.

THE LATEST MODES.

New York Evening Mail.

White felt bonnets are becoming more popular. They are made with a somewhat high crown, which is encircled with a tulle and Valenciennes lace scarf. A tuft of white flowers and a bow of white gauze are added at the side, and a ruche of Valenciennes beneath the brim. In Paris, tulle bonnets to match the dress in color are very generally to be seen at the theatre, pale pink or blue being worn with both black and gray silk dresses. For dressy afternoon bonnets, brown velvet, made in the bebe form, are very fashionable. They are trimmed with a bow of velvet in the centre, and a small aigreite of a bird of paradise at the side. The curtain and strings are of ecru Duchesse lace. Bebe bonnets made of plush are also worn, and particularly of navy-blue plush. The most becoming for a walking costume are the black velvet bonnets. They are often covered with feathers, and thin lines of silver or gold braid round the edge. Flesh-colored roses are much worn on brown felt hats, and never were shaded velvet leaves and small berries so exquisitely made as at the present season.

"La Boitense" (the Cripple) is the name French dressmakers give to the new tunic or overskirt, which is made to look one-sided by draping it higher on the right side than on the left. As yet it is not widely patronized, the more favorite pattern being a very deep tablier that reaches almost to the feet, and has large folds that meet in the middle of the apron, and are held there by bows; the folds then slope up to the sides, and are lost in the drapery of the back.

The front of costumes is certainly the objective point for trimming. This season all puffs and bouffant effects are abandoned, and the ornamentation is massed either in front or on the sides; but, as the pull-back suit remains, the fullness is gathered behind.

There seems to be a marked intention to restore the polonaise to favor; it only reappears under a new name—the Princess overdress. It is long-waisted, very slightly draped, and made of velvet, damask, fish-scale brocade, camel's hair, and Sicilienne. They look well in blueplum -brocade, with velvet collar, velvet sleeves, and three rows of small passementerie buttons down the front and a large reticule pocket at the side. The underskirt is fulle of the same shade, trimmed with broad bands of cross-cut velvet. Black velvet polonaises are made in great variety. Some are extremely elaborate and others very simple in the way of binding. The latter style are perfectly plain at the edges, with merely buttons, silk collar, silk cuffs, and some silk bows on the tournures, while the former are loaded with Chantilly lace mounted in a fringe, and headed with the nested passementerie that is as costly as lace. Velvet polonaises that are slightly out of date can be easily modernized at small cost by mounting a row of silk bows on the back, making deep cuffs and Byron collar of small silk folds and a cord in each fold, adding a single large full pocket on one side, and a triple row of buttons in front.

The ladies' Ulsters are gradually gaining favor. They are fastened with a double row of very large gimp or silver buttons; the sleeves are wide and open easily, and the square pockets are sufficiently roomy to contain a book, a handkerchief, and a fan. They are trimmed either with wide velvet, or with fur. The most stylish Ulsters reach to the feet. Large circular cloaks and long jackets lined with fur are also in vogue. They are made of heavy Antwerp silks, which are double width, also of Sicilienne and ordinary gros-grains; they are lined with squirrel fur and bordered with black fox or with Alaska sable.

Evening dresses still continue to be much the same, bright colors being in great favor. The bertha is usually made of the same material as the overskirt. Valenciennes lace is a favorite trimming, and velvet scarf sashes lined with silk of a paler color. They are not making the trains extremely long, but the overskirts reach the feet. Pearl trimming on tulle flowers, worked on tulle with floss, silk, and passementerie of small colored beads, are among the fashionable garnimings. Skirts are now so narrow that pockets outside and separate from the skirt only are possible. They are fastened to the waistband with an agraffe like a chatelaine. Black satin is often used for these pockets. It is gathered, and there is a bow on it, the ends of which descend to the feet; for evening wear, double white Swiss and white faille are used.

"COULD WE FORGET."

Could we forget the joy, delight of living;
The thousand nameless somethings born of love;
The wavering light of reason, comprehending
How little here below, how much above;
The heart's impassioned yearnings, vaguely uttered,
With calm o'ershadowings of heavenly things;
The burning breath that enters with a glory
To thrill the songs our fancy ever sings;
The words unspoken, and the thoughts unwritten;
The silence that lends sweetness a tongue;
The far-off music, floating near, like whispers,
Tuning the broken chords that lie unstrung;
The treasures buried, and the pleasures tasted;
The hands that beckons through the darkest days;
The thumb outreaching of all voiceless sorrow;
The words of cheer, that mete out all of praise;
The groaning heartaches, and the silent longings
That weary life itself with ceaseless prayers;
The rhythmic rush of undefined expressions,
Bringing prosaic measures unawares;
The full, complete, unsought, embodied spirit
That takes possession of our inmost souls,
Molding all shapes and sounds with curious fitness
To bend the will and senses it controls;
The changeless tread of dreary nights and mornings;
The bitter cup we drink, yet daily dread;
The grief, woe, anguish, all of life awakens;
The hope, fear, mystery, that enshrouds the dead;
"The love of God, which passeth understanding;"
The joy of Heaven, pains of Hell——And yet
What life without all these would be worth having?
No—rather let us die ere we forget.

RUTH THE GLEANER.

CHICAGO, December —, 1875.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE FOREST.

The pleasant social gatherings, the school examinations, and the good-bys inseparable from school life during holidays, have made Lake Forest an interesting place during the week.

THE ENTRE NOUS CLUB

had a memorable entertainment, the third of the season, at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Barnum. There were readings by Prof. Butler, Miss Wing, and others; music by Capt. Sabin, Miss Warne, and Miss Barnum; charades, etc. The evening was one of the most enjoyable, and long to be remembered. The Club has re-elected its old officers and added to some of its Committees. The editors are Prof. Butler, Prof. Fessenden, and Mr. Charles Ferry; Literary Committee—Mrs. C. B. Farwell, Mrs. Neef, and Mrs. J. V. Farwell; Committee on Amusements—Mr. N. Butler, Mr. Charles C. Lake, Mr. William Warren, Mr. Walter Neef, Mr. Albert Barnum, Miss Neef,

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

All About Japanese and Chinese Women.

A Curious Romance—The Woes of a Husband—Men and Women in New Clothes.

A Girl of Spirit—Horse-Car Etiquette—Youthful Love—Miscellaneous Notes.

LOVE'S ARITHMETIC.

Yes, you may kiss me once,—
Just once, not even twice,
You wicked wretch, you gave me two!
No, it isn't nice.

You have your orders, sir—
Once, only once, I say!
How very strange, you cannot count!
Now, dear, will you obey?

Oh! well, if you're so dull,
I'll give you one chance more;
Now, try to get it right this time:
You horrid creature! Four!

Just understand me, please—
I told you only one,
And, if you do me out of four,
They'll have to be undone.

Then, then I give you up,
The hopelessest of dunces;
But you can kiss me just once more,—
That means a hundred onces!

JAPANESE AND CHINESE WOMEN.

The Japanese women are usually small and dumpy, but are often very beautiful, with small hands and feet, and are exceedingly neat in dress and coiffure. Their hair is not, as is generally supposed, a true black, but is a very dark brown; in some instances is a pronounced red. Its blackness, and, unfortunately, coarseness also, is promoted by the custom of shaving the heads of children from their very birth. It is made to appear very black and glossy by the use of unguents and bandoline made from a mucilaginous plant. Like the other sex (and this costume is universal among people of every age in Japan), they bathe daily in hot water, a public bath costing only half a cent. Since 1868 the Government has prohibited the promiscuous bathing of both sexes, formerly common. The women above 20 years old, from time immemorial, have blackened their teeth with a mixture of galls and powdered iron; but the Empress does not, and many ladies are now abandoning the fashion. The former custom of married women shaving off their eyebrows is also falling into disuse. The peculiar style of coiffure at once distinguishes a Japanese maiden, wife, widow, or cyprian. All women are carefully educated in household duties; but the lower classes acquire very little book-learning, though nearly all women can read and write. The young ladies of the higher classes devote much time to fancy work, their bright-colored robes being embroidered with gay silks and gold. They are carefully taught from various books devoted to the duties of a wife, mother, and housekeeper. The three principal duties, as set forth in a large volume entitled, "Woman's Great Study," are: 1. Obedience to parents when a child. 2. Obedience to her husband when a wife. 3. Obedience to her eldest son when a widow. Half their education is in books of etiquette. There is no distinction made between politeness and morals. Lying, cheating, deceiving, slandering, and like vices are simply "not polite," and no sin are not permissible.

Chinese women, even of the highest class, are not nearly so handsome, or by any means so cleanly, either in person or habits, as their Japanese sisters. The Chinese girl begins life with the disadvantage that she is likely to quite suddenly end it by being drowned in a tub of water or thrown into a canal or river. Even the higher classes kill off their superfluous she children, unless now and then a girl can be given away to be brought up in a family wanting a baby girl to raise up to be the wife, by and by, of a baby boy. The Catholic and Protestant missionaries have done what they could, by establishing female foundling asylums, to stop this infanticide. No Chinese family will have more than one or two girl children "around." The much

GAME OF CHESS.

...ess Club—Nos. 63 and 65 Washington...
...from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
...ge meet daily at the Tremont House (b...
...4 the Sherman House (basement).
...tions with games, problems, or solution...
...dressed to the City Editor of THE TRIB...
...Problems or games will be published a...

...TO CORRESPONDENTS.
...—The games are very acceptable, WE ...
...ear from you often.
...—Your solution of Problem No. 5 will ap...
...2...K to Q5, where do you mate?
...—Problem under examination. Gen...
...rrespondence or otherwise, always wa...

...tions to Problem No. 4 received from A. ...
...Armory, E. Barbe, G. F. Fuller, W. F. ...
...Bennett, C. Gould, G. W. Kent, W. K. ...
...U.," 412 West Monroe street; "L. K. H...
...," "J. J. Y.," city; "C. S. P.," Rock ...
...A. H.," Morris, Ill.; "G. K. F.," Wa...

...NO. 6.—BY MR. D. T. BROCK.
BLACK.

WHITE.
...play and mate in three moves.

...TION TO PROBLEM NO. 4.
Black.
1...Anything

...CHESS IN CHICAGO,
...last summer between Messrs. Bird, ...Giles.
BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

W. GILES.	*Black*—MR. F. BOCK.
1..P to K 4	1..P to K 4
2..P to K B 4	2..P takes P
3..P to Q B 3 (a)	3..Q to K R 5 ch
4..K to Q Kt 1	4..B to Q Kt 5
5..Q to K 2	5..Q to K 2
6..B takes Kt ch	6..B takes Kt ch
7..P to Q 4	7..P to Q 4
8..P takes P	8..P takes P
9..Q takes P ch	9..Q takes P ch
10..K Kt to B 3	10..K Kt to B 3
11..Kt to Kt 5 ch	12..Kt to K 6
13..P takes B	14..K to K 2 (b)
15..B to K Kt 5	16..Q takes Q ch
17..K takes B	18..K to B 3
19..P to Q Kt 4	20..Kt to Q 2
21..Q R to Q sq	22..R to R 7
23..Kt to Q B 4 (c)	

...tte mates in two moves.
...decidedly inferior to P to Q 4 or Q B...
...B sq would evidently lose at least the ...removing the only defense to the ...

...ESS IN NEW YORK.
...dashing game, taken from the New ...the 15th, is one of a series of three ...Messrs. Bird and Alberoni since the ...n's arrival in New York.—Mr. Albe...out of three:

BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

...ERONI.	*Black*—Mr. BIRD.
1..P to K 4	1..P to K 4
2..P takes P	2..P takes P
3..Q to K R 5 ch	3..Q to K R 5 ch
4..P to K Kt 4	4..P to K Kt 4
5..B to K Kt 2	5..B to K Kt 2
6..P to Q 3	6..P to Q 3
7..Q to K R 4	7..Q to K R 4
8..P to K Kt 5	8..P to K Kt 5
9..P to K B 6	9..P to K B 6
10..Kt P takes P	10..K Kt to B 3
11..Q to R 6 ch	11..Q to R 6 ch
12..Q to R 5 ch	12..Q to R 5 ch
13..K Kt to R 3	13..K Kt to R 3
14..Q to Q sq	14..Q to Q sq
15..Kt to K B 4 ch	15..Kt to K B 4 ch
16..Q P takes P	16..Q P takes P
17..Q to Q 5 ch	17..Q to Q 5 ch
18..Q to R 5 ch	18..Q to R 5 ch
19..B takes K P	19..B takes K P
20..R to Q sq	20..R to Q sq
21..R to Q 3	21..R to Q 3
22..Q takes B P ch	22..Q takes B P ch
23..B takes Q ch	23..B takes Q ch
24..B takes R Kt	24..K to Q 2
25..K to Q 2	25..K to Q 2
26..B to K Kt 3	26..B to K Kt 3
27..Kt to Q B 3	27..Kt to Q B 3
28..B takes B	28..B takes B
29..B to K 4	29..B to K 4
30..P takes Kt	30..P takes Kt
31..K to B 2	31..K to B 2
32..K to Kt 3	32..K to Kt 3
33..K to R 4	33..K to R 4
34..Q R Kt 4	34..Q R Kt 4
35..K R to K sq	35..K R to K sq
36..K to R 5	36..K to R 5
37..P to Kt 5	37..P to Kt 5
38..R to K 7 ch	38..R to K 7 ch
39..Kt to Q B 4	39..Kt to Q B 4
40..P to Q R 4 and Black resigns.	40..P to Q R 4

...yed.
...then B to B sq would have given a ...n.

NOTES.

...en Messrs. Judd and Alberoni ha...
...r the present, Mr. Alberoni having ...ge for another match with Mr. ...match resulted in favor of Mr. Albe...exposition four.
...a Mr. Bird was still in New York ...ected to visit Philadelphia. He has ...hand with some of the best of the ...and has manifested his strength ...faction of all. Besides the games ...noted above, he had played eight ...inning seven. His score with Mr. ...not yet learned. He is said to be ...rapidity of his play, no English ...in this respect, and also for his ...ce, playing ten or fifteen games, or

...Board of Management of the Phila...
...n took action last evening for the ...ches tourney during the Centen...e sum of $500 at least as a nucleus ...as the use of their suite of rooms ...re, with ample accommodations for ...ting of an intercontinental chess tour...ked each organization subscribing ...urney to delegate one member as a ...range the rules of play. The cele...yer, Mr. H. E. Bird, recently ar...y, and Capt. Mackenzie, of New ...dered the hospitalities of the Club, ...pay this city a visit during this or ...ercury, 21st.

LIVING CHRIST.

That my Redeemer liveth."

...tudent of The Word,
...ement through a slaughtered Lord,
...no night, because he deemed,
...teachings misesteemed;
...e, even through his tears,
...f high and holy mien,
...ranscendent, tears had been,
...away: "Why thus appears
...h those know?" The Vision spake.
...n He of Nazareth,
...o chide thy heart's mistake,
...med by regretful tears!"
...Ephraim. "Art thou even He
...se did'st die for me?
...give my latest breath
...and, as my soul reverses
...hands and feet, I pray
...bless them!" Thus answered:

...ut on a smile Divine);
...en have healed all scars of Mine,
...o meet in My death.
...take on fleshly gyves;
...mphasis unto the faith
...man hearts and lives.
...e's truth that I was crucified:
...th of duty, and I died.
...n have done the same;
...uld mortals overraise my name?
...of rough and sapless wood,
...living words and deeds?
...of praise and selfish gratitude,
...less than worship by the creeds?
...ven, sometimes a stroke of pain
...ands of your polished praise,
...ush of life's profaner ways,
...of thee, I seem I have lived in

...! Then a rushing throng
...times to a didactic song,
...in chorus many-voiced:
...preach the Living Christ!
BOZEN H. CAMPBELL.

...you won't do it?" exclaimed
..."You won't insure in a com...
...as a 10 per cent annual divi...
...camel's hair shawl to your
...ar, and plants you in a $150
...n you die? You mean to say
...a policy like that?" "No,
...ctual coldly, "honesty is the

CHRISTMAS.

General Observance of the Day in Chicago.

Religious Services in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches.

Rejoicings at the Old Woman's Home and Among the Orphans.

The Pickpockets Find Their Opportunity at the Museum Matinee.

Sudden Outbreak of the Mania for Making Presentations.

Christmas Doings in Other Cities.

IN CHICAGO.

Christmas in Chicago was very generally observed yesterday. All the principal businesshouses, and an overwhelming majority of retail places, were closed during the day. In the morning, the services at the various churches were well attended, sermons suitable to the occasion were preached, the altars and communion-tables were handsomely decorated, and everything wore a thoroughly gala air in matters of religion. Fortunately, the customary holiday murder was not reported up to midnight, and the chances are that Christmas, 1875, will pass over without adding another to the many victims of alcoholic excitement and deadly weapons.

Santa Claus came with full hands to hospitable homes. Big and little hearts were gratified by the gifts of love and friendship. No sleigh-bells rang merrily on the holiday air, for the reason that the weather clerk, in an inexcusably strange way, failed to furnish snow,—something very unusual in connection with a Chicago winter festival. This was, indeed, a green Christmas, indicative of a singularly mild New Year.

IN THE CHURCHES.

ST. MARY'S.

Christmas morning service was observed at St. Mary's Catholic Church with pontifical high-mass, the Rev. Bishop Kane, of Wheeling, celebrant. Quite a large congregation was in attendance, and the services were beautiful as well as imposing. The matter of decorating the church had been intrusted to good hands, and the interior of the edifice accordingly presented a most pleasing and cheerful appearance. The main altar was, of course, the cynosure of all eyes. Of lofty proportions, it was decked out with festoons of evergreen, winding up the columns and sides until they united at the top with the inscription over the arch, "Gloria in Excelsis." Vases containing creeping vines, flowers, leaves, and garlands added their beauty to the general display, while the brilliant illumination produced by a hundred or more wax candles added a peculiar charm to the general effect. The smaller altars to the right and left were also decorated in a pleasing and somewhat similar manner, and the pulpit was wreathed with festoons of evergreen. The paintings covering the walls of the church were adorned with wreaths of evergreen.

The music on this occasion was of a high character, and was exceedingly well rendered, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Beseler. The choir at St. Mary's is composed of Miss Maguire, soprano; Miss Morrison, alto; Mr. Gerhard, tenor; Mr. Carl Bergstein, basso, and a large and well-trained chorus. The music yesterday morning was Goncud's Mass Solennelle, "St. Cecilia," and the "Veni Creator" and "Ave Maria" of Harrison Millard. The vocal parts of the first composition, grandly solemn as it is, were well taken, and the effect of the whole was heightened by the addition of an orchestra of eight pieces, kindly furnished by Clarence Eddy, who presided at the organ, while Mr. Beseler, the regular organist, directed the execution of the mass. The "Veni Creator" was given in faultless style by the quartet composed of Miss Maguire, Miss Morrison, Messrs. Gerhard and Bergstein, and the "Ave Maria" was beautifully and expressively rendered by Miss Maguire, whose pure soprano voice has seldom been heard to such advantage.

The sermon was delivered by Father Lambert, one of the Jesuit Fathers, and was upon the birth of Christ as suggested in the opening chapter of St. John's Gospel—"And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among you."

ST. JAMES'.

The exercises at St. James' Episcopal Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets, yesterday morning were very impressive. The attendance was large. The feature of the exercises was the music, and the church boasts of having in its choir some of the best musical talent in the city. The programme as published yesterday morning was faithfully adhered to, and the rendition was as near perfect as could be, and elicited the greatest approbation.

The church was elaborately decorated for the day, and while all the semblance of gorgeousness had been avoided, neatness and harmony seemed to have been studied. Across the front of the chancel a lattice-work of evergreens had been arranged, the centre of which was surmounted by an arch, just beneath the apex of which hung a star-design in cedar, symbolical of the Star of Bethlehem. From a cross-bar beneath the star a basket of natural flowers hung, which shaded the cross borne by the altar in the recess, and made a presentation pleasing to the eye. On either side of this arch ordinary arches were built, through one of which the lectern could be seen, and through the other the desk from which the sermon was delivered. From the centre of these hung also baskets of flowers of the richest fragrance to complete the scene of beauty. From the cornices on either side hung continuous festoons of evergreens, and each of the windows was tastefully lined with wreaths of cedar, the verdure of which was in pleasing contrast with the dismantled trees upon the outside which had yielded their foliage to the chilling winter winds. The vestibule was also beautifully adorned, a view of which took one back to memories of the late War, in which so many connected with this particular church gave up their lives. The structure on the north end, reared to the memory of the fallen, was elaborately festooned, and the recess in the wall made sacred, by its inscriptions, to many who looked upon it was crowned with a miniature cross, typical of the sufferings of our Savior no less than the sacrifice of those in whose honor it was reared.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Harris, the beloved Rector of the church, and was marked by its appropriateness, its earnestness, its beauty, and its deep logical character.

ST. PAUL'S.

Union services were held yesterday morning by the Third Presbyterian, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin's, and the Rev. Dr. Fallows' congregations, in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal (the Rev. Dr. Fallows') Church, on West Washington street, between Ann and Elizabeth. The edifice was plainly, but neatly, decorated, and with a pleasant effect, which reflects credit on Mr. Edward Chisholm and his assistants, who planned and executed the work. Festoons of evergreens were suspended from the rafters, and caught in graceful trimmings on the chandeliers. The walls were also tastefully hung. On the front of the gallery was the words, formed of evergreens: "The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee, the fir-tree, the pine-tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of My sanctuary." To the right, on the wall, surmounted by evergreen-wreaths, were the words: "Wonderful." "Messiah." "Shiloh." "Emmanuel." To the left: "Counselor." "Savior." "King." "Redeemer." In the rear of the church, taking in both sides of the chancel, was the sentence: "Glory be to God on high, on earth peace, good will towards men." Over the organ: "Shout the glad tidings." In the front centre of the house was hung a large anchor, denoting Hope, and above the organ, in the rear part of the church, a huge star, emblematic of that of Bethlehem. The pulpit and organ were the most artistically decorated. Fine, and fir, and holly green, certainly entered into the beautiful commingling, sending sweet incense around the altar. On either side of the pulpit were two little stands hidden by the evergreen foliage, and upon them, imbedded also in evergreens, were fragrant bouquets of flowers.

The Rev. Dr. Fallows conducted the services according to the Reformed Episcopal ritual, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, who read the several lessons of the day. The musical portion of the programme was also quite a feature. The sermon, which was by the Rev. Dr. Fallows, was short and eloquent. He took for the text, "I bring you glad tidings," etc. It was pointed, and he congratulated the other congregations as Christians that the barriers of sectionalism had so far been broken down that they could come under one roof, in the temple of prayer reared and decorated by loving hands, and worship the Christ.

After the services a number of those present partook of communion.

THE OLD FOLKS.

THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

The inmates of the Old People's Home, on the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-ninth street, through the forethought and liberality of the Board of Directors of that institution, were made happy yesterday by the receipt of a number of Christmas presents, consisting of ruffles, pocket-handkerchiefs, hose, nubias, neckties, towels, breakfast shawls, candy, and other things both useful and ornamental. The presents were made in the morning after breakfast, and for the remainder of the day the old ladies were busy planning and comparing with as much zest and interest as children. The presents were entirely unexpected, and, of course, on that account the more enjoyed.

The Home also was in turn made the recipient of a present, consisting of an elegant black-walnut reading-desk, with bird's-eye maple trimmings, and a very fine illustrated folio Bible bound in full morocco. The donor was Madame Laguiche, a French lady and one of the inmates, who took this very appropriate way of expressing her gratitude for the home with which she is provided.

There are at present about sixty old ladies in the Home, and the institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. The building is a fine one, pleasantly located. It is partly furnished, but the upper hall needs a carpet very much, and even though Christmas be passed it is not too late for some generous man or woman to supply this deficiency. The object is a worthy one, and a visit to this institution is by no means irksome, or time misspent.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

There was no formal celebration at this institution, but the inmates were treated to an excellent Christmas dinner. The Home has only recently been moved into its new and commodious building on Madison street, and there had been no time to make arrangements for the usual festivities. A formal opening will be held early next month, when the "boys" will have an opportunity to make up for lost time.

THE LITTLE FOLKS.

THE HALF-ORPHANS.

The little waifs who find a comfortable home at the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum on Burling street had quite a pleasant Christmas. The principal celebration took place on the evening of the 22d in the lecture-room, which was attended by the parents of a great many of the children, and a large number of the Directors of the institution. There were set up three large Christmas-trees, brilliantly illuminated and loaded down with all manner of sweet and beautiful things. After spending the evening pleasantly in singing, declamations, and other exercises, every one of the children received a nice present. The patrons of the institution have been unusually liberal with donations this year, which enabled the efficient Matron, Mrs. Porter, to bestow more presents upon the children than usual, and consequently they were even more merry and happy than is customary with them.

Though no exercises of any kind were given yesterday, yet the Asylum presented more than usual activity and joyfulness among the little ones. All were busy dressing themselves in their new outfits, and their whole demeanor betokened an occasion of unusual importance and joy. The Matron explained to the reporter that the reason of this was that she had received an invitation from a benevolent gentleman to dine with forty of the oldest children in the institution at the Tremont House, buses to call for them and bring them back. The children were duly taken to the hotel and there enjoyed their dinner, only the waiters and the wealthy young bachelor who had invited them, and who does not wish his name published, witnessing their happiness. The door was guarded by a policeman, with special orders to prevent any unbidden guest from intruding upon the solitary pleasure of the giver of the feast.

To-day the children will receive their Christmas-dinner, which was not given yesterday on account of the invitation to the Tremont House. There are at present at the institution 108 children and sixteen servants, etc., making in all 124 inmates. The institution is in a most excellent and flourishing condition, which is in a great measure due to the able management of the kind-hearted Matron, Mrs. Porter.

THE NEWSBOYS.

At the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home Christmas Day was spent very quietly. The inmates were given a splendid Christmas dinner, and they enjoyed the turkey and cranberry sauce and the other good things with which the table was loaded down in a manner that defies description. In the evening a fine entertainment was given in the lecture-room. Addresses were made by the Superintendent, Mr. Moses Hook, and several divines, and besides this there were minstrel performances and other amusements. The boys were full of merriment, and their antics and eccentricities were enjoyable in the extreme. Another feature of the evening was the lighting of three fine Christmas trees which decorated the platform. There were a large number of the patrons of the institution present, who enjoyed themselves as much as the boys did.

POSTPONED.

The formal Christmas celebrations of the Orphan Asylum on Michigan avenue, and of the Home for the Friendless on Wabash avenue, have been reserved for Tuesday afternoon and evening, when the board will be spread in festival fashion, and the exercises usual on such occasions will be gone through. Any donations in aid of the holiday meals will be thankfully received by the matrons of both institutions, who desire that the bereaved ones under their charge may have as good a time as possible.

THE THEATRES.

A GOOD ATTENDANCE.

Many people found their Merry Christmas yesterday at the theatres. The Adelphi seemed to enjoy the most profitable patronage. The audiences there, afternoon and evening, were as large as the house could hold. In the evening many were turned away. Col. Wood's Museum was crowded all day long, and the account at the box-office must have been very satisfactory. McVicker's Theatre was poorly attended in the afternoon, but in the evening every seat was taken. Hooley's Theatre was filled in the afternoon and crowded in the evening. The Academy of Music, where "The Two Orphans" is being performed by Mr. Aiken's company, was as full as it could be at both entertainments. The audiences were of the character that is usual on holidays. Perhaps the success at the Academy is the most noticeable of all. The managers there have done much better than they expected. Their receipts during the week were some thousands of dollars larger than they had calculated upon.

A CRY FOR LIGHT.

At the close of the matinee performance of the Museum, on Monroe street, after twilight yesterday, just as the audience—a very large one—rose from their seats to depart, the gas, for some unexplained reason, was turned off, and the astounded hundreds were left in total darkness. The panic, usual on occasions of the kind, resulted, as a matter of course. Ladies screamed, and some of them managed to faint away. The men, after various appeals for more light tugged wildly at the curtains surrounding the galleries, while others made insane attempts to tear up the benches, although utterly unable to furnish any cogent reason for such mad endeavors. Meanwhile, the pickpockets failed not to make good use of the prevailing topsy-turvy. They made a dive for all the pockets within reach, and did not make many misses. Proprietors of wallets became painfully conscious that strange hands had possession of their stamps, and although they bawled lustily for "more light," none was vouchsafed them. Ladies were bereft of rings, gold chains, furs, and neckerchiefs, and, for a time, Babel reigned supreme. Finally the scared and half-frantic throng succeeded in extricating themselves from the valley of the shadow, and, standing in the doubtful glimmer of the lamps, vented their indignation on the managers of the Museum for permitting such an accident, or outrage, whichever it was. Some thought that a thief gained access to the meter, and, being leagued with other thieves scattered among the audience, turned off the gas, so that his partners might ply their trade, which they did most effectively. One young man, whose girl lost a silk handkerchief, made a wild charge on THE TRIBUNE office, panting to know whether there was justice in the land, or whether the Chicago theatrical managers were fit and proper persons to be at liberty in a Christian city. On being told to apply to the police for protection, that young man put on a disgusted look, and retreated faster than he came, muttering sundry maledictions.

PRESENTATIONS.

THE RECIPIENTS AND THEIR GIFTS.

Mr. John R. Floyd, Cashier of the American Express Company, was yesterday presented with a very elegant French clock by his friends in the office.

Christmas Eve the choir of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church "surprised" the organist, Mr. J. O. Haarvig, at his residence, and presented him with a costly watch-locket.

The orchestra of Hooley's Theatre has presented its leader, Mr. James Morrison, with a handsome gold-headed cane as a Christmas gift, with which the popular baton-wielder is much delighted.

Mr. Charles Turner, the cashier of Turner's packing establishment, was the recipient of a fine gold stem-winding watch and chain from the men in the employ of the establishment, Christmas Eve.

Mrs. Mary L. Durphy, Matron of the Hahnemann Hospital returns her thanks to Mrs. B. Sturges, for her kindness in remembering the inmates of that institution by sending them a Christmas dinner and a jar of butter.

A few personal friends of J. R. Trimmer, Division Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, presented him with a beautiful gold guard-chain and slide. The slide has a raised keystone on one side and on the oppo ite is engraved, "To J. R. Trimmer from his friends, Christmas, 1875."

Friday afternoon the firm of Messrs. A. M. Wright & Co. presented their floor salesman, Mr. J. R. Young, with an elegant Christmas souvenir in the shape of a valuable gold watch and chain. Mr. Young is well known, and his many friends will esteem this as a mark of recognition of his services by his employers.

Sergt. Tom Barrett, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, was agreeably surprised Christmas eve with a thorough canvass from Ald. Stone, on behalf of the men of his station. And now the corpulent little Sergeant boasts as good a case as any man on the police force.

Leroy B. Firman, of the American District Telegraph Company, was yesterday presented with a beautiful meerschaum pipe and tobacco-case, the gift of the employes of the company. Mr. Firman is one of the most genial of men, and this token of popularity among his employes was but a trifle to what he really deserved.

Four years have nearly elapsed since several of the leading spirits in the Third Presbyterian Church organized the mission branch of that church, under the title of the Campbell Park Chapel. The Sunday-school opened with an attendance of thirty pupils, but at present has 300 regular attendants,—a truly wonderful increase within so short a period. The Christmas festival was held upon last Thursday evening at the chapel, located on Leavitt street, near Harrison, and the hearts of the little ones were made glad by the visit of Santa Claus, who remembered even the youngest. Perhaps the most interesting feature was the presentation of an elegant swinging ice-pitcher, with goblet and bowl, of silver elaborately chased, to Mr. Henry Smitzler, the beloved Superintendent of the school. The infant class, mustering nearly 100, gladly contributed their mite, uniting with the older scholars and teachers in bestowing this gift to their resigning officer. Mr. Smitzler finds it impossible to give the time which is absolutely necessary to keep the school at its present high standard, and resigned the position which he has so well filled. The teachers and scholars hold him in kind remembrance, and he will never be forgotten by the Campbell Park Chapel.

ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Christmas was ushered in with a driving rain-storm, which degenerated into a drizzle that continued throughout the day. The people had hardly ceased making preparations for the observance of the festival when the religious services began with the midnight mass in a few of the Catholic churches, and in all of these churches, from early morning until noon, low and solemn high masses were celebrated for crowded congregations. The Episcopal churches were filled to their utmost capacity, especially Trinity, where the music and decorations are ever grandest and most tasteful. In most churches of other denominations special services were held, and in the lecture rooms of nearly all the Christmas tree was raised up, and laden with presents for the children. In the charitable institutions the Christmas dinner was provided for the inmates, while the newsboys in their two homes were bonnuffily provided for by the Rev. Father Drumgoole and Mr. William M. Fleiss.

In the neighboring cities services were of a similar character.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—The celebration of Christmas was very generally observed in St. Louis, the attendance at the churches being larger than for several years. An unusual number of accidents occurred by which several persons were more or less seriously hurt. A fight occurred on Eleventh and Biddle streets between boys, during which Henry Kruse shot Adam Bohaus in the mouth. Though the pistol contained only wadding, the wound made was a severe one. Mary Nugent, during a domestic row at her house, on North Ninth street, dangerously wounded Washam Fitzpatrick with a hatchet. George Esther, a young lad, was stabbed in the knee by a bootblack. Emma Hudson and Georgiana Hicks, of Morgan street, got on a Christmas drunk, in which the Hudson was fearfully lacerated with a razor. A desperate fight occurred at a German boarding-house on Broadway and Wash streets. Lawrence Fitzgerald, returning to the boarding house, after a short absence, was informed by some of his fellow-boarders during his absence his wife had received a visit from one John Ruffter, and that the twain had spent almost an hour in bed together. Ruffter being still in the house, Fitzgerald, without further ceremony, seized an immense club, and, attacking the invader of his home, beat him almost to death before the bystanders could successfully interfere.

LASALLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 25.—The usual religious Christmas services were held at early morning to-day in St. Patrick's Church, this city. Long before the opening ceremonies large crowds gathered, and soon the edifice was filled to overflowing, many being unable to gain admittance. A grand oratorio was well executed by a large choir, composed of the best musical talent of this city, Davenport and adjacent towns, under the leadership of Prof. Fred Pischel, of LaSalle. The entire building and altars were brilliantly lighted, and the latter covered with fine bouquets of rare flowers, the whole giving a most pleasing effect.

ALTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 25.—Christmas day passed off very quietly in this city to-day, but was very generally observed. The Sunday-school festivities were held last evening by the different denominations, and were largely attended.

MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 25.—Christmas day passed off very quietly in the capital city. Services were held in several of the churches, a large Christmas-tree being had at the Episcopal Church. The weather has been delightful, and everybody enjoyed the day.

A WARM DAY IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 25.—The attendance at the churches to-day was very good, but the utmost disorder prevailed on the streets, in the discharge of fire-arms and fire-works. The day was unusually warm, the mercury reaching 80. A large number of accidents are reported, but, with few exceptions, without serious results. About noon, while a party of boys were firing a toy cannon in front of Specht's confectionery, it exploded, and a portion of it struck Wiley Galloway, aged 18, a nephew of Col. Galloway, editor of the *Appeal*, in the face, destroying his right eye, breaking his nose, and inflicting wounds which will doubtless prove fatal. Another piece struck a negro man, who was passing by, on the wrist, lacerating it horribly. Another piece struck Capt. Walter Goodman, Secretary of the Planters' Insurance Company, on the leg, inflicting a slight wound.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 25.—Christmas has been very generally celebrated here by all classes and races. Among the churches services were well attended, the sermons were good, and the music grand, especially so in the Episcopal and Catholic churches.

ERIE AFFAIRS.

MILFORD, Pa., Dec. 25.—In the foreclosure of what is known as the fifth mortgage against the Erie Railway Company, proceedings in equity were commenced in the Pike County Courts yesterday. H. J. Jewell was appointed Receiver, with bonds of $50,000.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murderous Attack upon President Perky, of the Abingdon, Ill., College.

The Affair the Result of a Long-Pending War Between the Trustees.

A St. Louis Man Convicted of the Murder of His Neighbor's Wife.

He Becomes Infatuated with the Woman, and Kills Her in a Fit of Jealousy.

Murder and Attempted Suicide in Memphis.

COWARDLY ATTACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 25.—This city was thrown into an intense state of excitement this morning by the announcement that the Rev. Oval Perkey, President of Abingdon College, had been foully assassinated at Abingdon, a small town 9 miles southwest of the city. A telegram was received by State's Attorney Tunnicliff to come immediately to attend the examination of three young men of Abingdon, who had been arrested for the act, and, if possible, to take the deposition of President Perkey, who was supposed to be dying. The correspondent of THE TRIBUNE started at once for the scene of the murder, and brought to light the following state of facts: Abingdon College is an institution conducted in the interest of the Campbellite or Christian Church. For many years the college had been under the control of J. M. Butler, who acted as President. A faction was formed against him which led to his dismisal in March, 1873. The following August President Perkey, the present incumbent, was elected, and immediately took the Presidential chair, Butler being called to a like situation at Santa Rosa, Cal. The feeling of the Butler party was very bitter toward Perkey from the date of his arrival, and no pains were taken to conceal their hatred. A spirit of lawlessness seemed to pervade the entire community. Effigies of Perkey and his adherents among the faculty and townspeople were suspended in different parts of the town. Their dwellings were defaced, and insults were heaped upon them while walking the streets. The press of the place were no silent spectators to the fight, and hardly was an edition published that did not teem with incendiary articles. At the June meeting of the College Trustees arrangements were made by them for an election to fill vacancies that would shortly occur. Upon the day appointed the Trustees met at the usual place, and in the regular manner filled the vacancies in the Board, thirteen in all, and completing a full Board of Trustees, thirty-two in number. The other faction, viz.: the Butler party, met on the same day, and, styling themselves doners to the College, claimed the privilege of electing a Board of Trustees, which they did. The Perkey party being in possession, legal steps were at once taken to oust them, but owing to lack of time to prepare the necessary papers the case has not yet come up for trial. Shortly after the removal of President Butler, measures were taken by the Christian Church to expel from the church Prof. Thompson, who had been instrumental in the removal of Butler. Their success in this attempt resulted in the withdrawal of ninety-nine of the members, and the formation of the Jefferson Street Church.

With this knowledge of the existing state of affairs, we are ready for the tragedy of last night. The Jefferson street Sunday-school were giving a sociable in the upper hall of the college building, the Butler party holding another on the lower floor. While in the midst of the evening's entertainment, a disturbance in the corridors attracted the attention of the party. President Perkey stepped from the ante-room near the stage into the corridor, and there met the three boys, Lomax, Lampkin, and Gabrielle, who are now under bonds to appear from two witnesses, Frank Keller and Henry Marx, the particulars of the tragedy that then took place. The boys, evidently intoxicated, were requested by Perkey to step into the hall and enjoy themselves. They refused, and were then asked to go down-stairs. They replied insultingly. Upon this Perkey took Gabrielle, the one who had insulted him, by the shoulder, and, when he had turned to lead him down a short flight of stairs, Lampkin raised his hand and struck him. The President fell immediately, and the halls were instantly filled with an excited crowd. A nervous twitching of the muscles were the only signs of life, and he was carried into an ante room, and from thence to his home. It is not yet known as to the weapon used in the attack, but Lampkin is known to have had a billy, and the nature of the wound seems in favor of the presumption that this was the weapon used. The negro janitor, Jerry Johnson, ran the boys out of the building, and shortly after they were arrested by the Marshal. They professed entire innocence of the affair, and made no attempt to escape. They were taken before Esquire Encell this morning, and waiving examination, were held in $1,500 bail each to await the results of the wound.

The condition of President Perkey at the present writing is but little improved, and the doctors in attendance say there are no hopes of his recovery. The boys who have been arrested for the act are John Lomax, perhaps 23 years old, Dick Lampkin, and Rural Gabrielle, who are a year or two younger. They all bear a hard name, are in the habit of drinking freely, and, in that condition, are very quarrelsome. Gabrielle has been in jail before for lawless acts of a similar nature. They have often expressed their sympathy for the Butler party, and several times have threatened to make it hot for Perkey. They are known to have been concerned in the previous disorders, in which acts they were supported by the Butler party.

The sentiment around town is decidedly against the accused, and an outbreak may be expected should the condition of President Pirkey change for the worse. The people have long been tired of the constant skirmishing between the parties, and the bloody and terrible results of last night will tend to bring them to the adoption of any measures that will end it.

SHOCKING DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Correspondence New York World

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Capt. George H. Decker, a prominent tanner and lumber operator at Liberty, Sullivan County, a short time since failed in business, owing to the depression in the leather and lumber markets. Since then he had given way to melancholy, which, it is said, was increased by the conduct of his wife's mother, who, since the change in Capt. Decker's circumstances, had continually upbraided and abused him. The Captain's wife was the widow of a former Sheriff of Sullivan County and a very estimable woman. On Thursday last, his mother-in-law having been severely chiding him for bringing ruin and disgrace upon his wife and her family, Captain Decker was noticed to be more than usually dispirited. Towards noon he was seen to enter his house, and shortly afterwards the report of a pistol was heard. Several persons rushed into the house and found the Captain lying on the floor in a pool of blood and his wife gasping in a chair, holding her head with her hands. A revolver lay near the prostrate husband, and a razor was in his hand. He had shot his wife as she sat in the chair, and then cut his throat, severing all the arteries, and dying almost instantly. His wife was not dead, and at last accounts was still alive although in a critical condition. The ball had entered in the back part of her neck and has not yet been found.

MURDEROUS INFATUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 25.—The jury in the case of Charles F. Kring brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree this afternoon. The trial has developed one of the most remarkable criminal cases on record. Kring conceived an insane infatuation for a Mrs. Dora Boemser, the respectable wife of an honest German citizen, and made love to her in the most impassioned manner. He endeavored to persuade her to elope with him and marry him. Mrs. Broemser declined this proposal for the reason that she already had a husband and Kring a wife. Upon her refusal he threatened to slay her upon the first opportunity. Subsequently he wrote her the most endearing letters, and he told a number of persons that she was with child by him. Last April he met her on the street, and in excited terms demanded that she consent to marry him. She replied that she could not do so, as she already had a husband. He immediately drew a pistol and began to fire upon her. She fell fatally wounded, and he then turned the pistol upon himself, but it refused to fire, and he thus failed in his purpose to commit suicide. When arrested he freely admitted his guilt; said he loved the woman to distraction, and that she had promised to marry him, but subsequently broke her promise, and he was determined she should never live with another man. The letters found upon his person were full of passionate affection for Mrs. Boemser, and averred that he intended to kill her and himself all for love. Mrs. Boemser lingered for a few days and died. Before dying, she gave birth to a still-born child, the paternity of which Kring claimed and still claims. A plea of insanity was set up by Kring's attorney, and it was thought hardly probable that the jury would find a verdict for murder in the first degree, as it is a pretty general belief that he was and is a complete monomaniac in his infatuation for his victim.

KANKAKEE ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 25.—The Beach case, about which so much has been said, terminated this morning in sentencing the prisoner to six months in the County Jail and payment of $500 fine. The evidence against him for blackmailing I. R. Stratton, of Momence, was pretty strong, and sentence would have been heavier had the statutes permitted.

The startling developments of incest and abortion which the public had been led to expect through the ghoulish reports of a certain sensational Chicago newspaper had no place in this trial. Neither will they in any other trial now pending. The paper which gave currency to the awful crime alleged against Mr. Stratton was so incensed at the column reports of unimportant and ill arranged testimony daily telegraphed to it that it gave its reporter here the bounce. There never was a sensation which panned out quite so thin as the Beach case.

Bowditch, the bigamist, gets one year in the Penitentiary.

FORGED-BOND CASE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The jury in the case of the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Andrew L. Roberts, Valentine Gleeson, Charles Ralston, and others, in which damages were sought for an advance of $75,000 to defendants on deposit of forged bonds, first mortgage of the Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad, handed in a sealed verdict for plaintiffs and assessed damages at $88,011.51. A stay of sixty days was granted to allow the case to be prepared for appeal.

MURDER IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 25.—Last night in Chelsea, Monroe Gibbs shot and killed Ike Walker for the alleged seduction of his wife, and then shot her, inflicting a severe wound. Gibbs then attempted suicide, but was surrounded by a party of negroes, one of whom threw a handful of mud in his eyes, and then captured him and delivered him up at the station house.

STABBED BY A SHOEMAKER.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 25.—Stacy Miller was attacked on the street to-day by Mike Miller, a "jour" shoemaker, and dangerously stabbed in several places with a shoe-knife. Mike Miller was arrested and locked up.

FATAL ROW AT A PARTY.

N

LONDON GOSSIP.

The City in Winter Contrasted with the City in "the Season."

Amusements—Unattractive Theatres—Marie Wilton and the Prince of Wales.

Irving in "Hamlet" and "Macbeth"—Miss Bateman, Salvini, and Joe Jefferson.

The Popular Concerts—Madame Essipoff, the Pianist, and Madame Norman-Niruda, the Violinist.

Literary Topics—Browning's "Inn-Album"—Morris' "Eneid"—Lorne's "Guido and Lita"—Jean Ingelow's "Fated to Be Free."

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 6.—Despite fogs, mists, and muddy streets, winter in this grand old Metropolis, has an interest in many respects greater than that of the distinctive so-called "season," which opens with the opening of the year, after Easter, and lasts quite into the heart of the summer. The season is the era of fashion and frivolity, of political and social excitement; London, then, donned in her gay attire, appears as the world's Vanity Fair; in the winter it is the world's

THINKING AND WORKING LABORATORY,

the enormous chrysalis of a soon-to-be transcendent butterfly. In the season, the flower of the English aristocracy, the peerless women and stalwart men brought to bloom, by centuries of careful training, from the gnarled trunk of the rude Anglo-Saxon race, hold their court; to their pleasures all things are subordinate: concerts and operas are celebrated in the light of their eyes and by the glitter of their diamonds; for them are routs and balls, receptions, drawing-rooms, races, fandangoes,—the fleeting phantasmagorian display of a vast social dissipation. In the winter, these gay moths, to whom existence means the search of pleasure, have winged their flight elsewhere; they are hunting on the moors, or reposing on their grand old estates, pursuing tigers and elephants in Africa, measuring trees in the Yosemite Valley, or admiring Chicago's stately growth of palaces, sprung up in a single night,—like the glittering palace of a fairy-tale,—after the devastating wing of the fire-fiend had left the city bare and desolate. In all climes, in all countries, they are found, always recognizable under their innumerable masks, countless actors of a single well-known role,—that of the English modern tourist:

Caprice his only guide,
His home the world so wide.

In the winter, *everybody*, as the small clique of fashionable elite are everywhere termed, is away, and over hushed London broods a spell of

PREPARATION AND EXPECTATION.

Here, now, in countless studios, artists are at work, dreaming the dreams which patient labor shall convert to realities, flinging down upon canvas bold sketches, suggestions for future work, or elaborating the carefully-matured pictures which shall hereafter witness for them on the walls of the Academy. Here, now, in countless churches, preachers wise and learned, progressive or retrogressive, liberal or thinkers, or ritualists in their various ways are displaying all their force of learning or eloquence. Scientists, literateurs of all sorts, journalists, authors, poets, teachers, lecturers, students, are weaving each his own thread of the glittering web wrought from the magical loom of time. And beneath this upper stratum of ethereal atmosphere, in which the children of light live and rejoice, or may if they will, in the murky underworld, whose law is hard toil for a bare subsistence, the rude masses, in their varying grades of comfort and ignorant misery, aspirations, and brutality, sustain, upon living hearts and brains, the never-to-be uplifted burden of the actual physical existence of that stupendous organism society.

AMUSEMENTS

at this season are subdued, classical, intellectual. Artists' receptions, assemblies for discussion among authors and liberal thinkers, lectures, readings, æsthetic teas,—at rarer intervals, characters and private theatricals,—precisely the sort of entertainments which are the most popular in our small New England towns and Western villages, are all the rage in the innumerable cliques (not unlike little villages in their way)—separate cells of the general hive—of which London society is composed. The operas have not yet begun, but their theatres are doing their best to supply the place, and the noble classical concerts, heard nowhere in such perfection as in London, afford to weary heart and brain the purest and most exalted enjoyment.

An American is surprised to find

THE THEATRES

in London so comparatively unattractive. Small, uncomfortable, and poorly ventilated, and with companies distinctly inferior to ours, nowhere can you enjoy the rare treat of witnessing, in a scene of cosy comfort as at Wallack's, or of stately elegance as at Booth's, a good play thoroughly well performed throughout—an artistic whole. The fact is, that there are too many of them to be sustained even by this enormous population. If their hundred and more glimmering, insignificant lights could be melted down into and merged with the few more brilliant luminaries, it would be an advantage. The Prince of Wales' is the most fashionable and the smallest of the London theatres; smallness in almost everything is in London a recommendation. Here the reigning star is

MARIE WILTON,

an actress charming and spirituelle, a woman fascinating and dangerous, much gossiped about from the fact of her associations with persons high in rank and importance. During Col. Baker's late trial, the excessive hostility with which he was regarded by the middle classes was matter of universal comment; and, although his cowardly outrage was sufficient in itself to have accounted for this indignation, there was, in fact, more of it than appeared. The virtuous bourgeoisie of London had an old grudge against Col. Baker. Whether with injustice or not, they accuse him of being the first to lead the young Prince of Wales into dissipated courses, and of persuading him to cast himself at the feet of the siren, Marie Wilton. It is certain that Madame Wilton, after being for many years the mistress of Col. Baker, transferred her favors to the Prince of Wales. This connection, although it did not last long, proved a fortunate speculation for the actress, since, with the proceeds of Royal munificence, she was enabled to endow the favorite little theatre, which, with somewhat audacious gratitude, she christened after her quondam lord.

At the Lyceum,

IRVING AND MISS BATEMAN

are tormenting the ghosts of the Scottish Thane and his wife. *Macbeth*, irresolute man, but daring and magnificent warrior; *Lady Macbeth*, ambitious, unscrupulous, yet of fiery and lofty nature,—are almost equally travestied by these impersonations; that of Irving, servile, cringing, hysterical; that of Miss Bateman, cold, formal, implacable. At the Haymarket, minor and court melodramas are being passably performed. The Alhambra—the Niblo's of London—is an enormous building, cold and comfortless, without any of the attractive splendor of the New York palace of the spectacular drama and ballet.

Irving's success in *Hamlet* shows how low the English standard of acting has become; for, although not without certain qualities, a somewhat hysterical force of passion and manner awkwardly unconventional, which have enabled him to succeed in melodrama, this actor does not approach the standard of a great artist,—should not be mentioned within the same day or year of such a one. He is small, intelligent, ungainly. His voice, which is too weak to sustain the music of a tragic role, breaks, in moments of excitement, into a high falsetto; and, although he had some fine moments in *Hamlet*, his genius is never of sufficient force to subdue or transfigure his personal defects. However, chance decreed that Irving should become the fashion, and, for over a hundred nights, his *Hamlet* drew crowded and most aristocratic audiences. But imagine an actor so ill-fitted to sustain the role of *Hamlet* attempting that of *Macbeth*. This has proved too much even for English obtuseness, and *Macbeth* is pronounced a failure.

SALVINI AND JEFFERSON.

Without great actors of their own, the English show a keen appreciation of foreign artists. Salvini had a great success here. The want of intellectual refinement in his conceptions of some of his great roles, and the splendid brutality of physical force—if one may say so—which he displays in violent scenes, were, it is true, cruelly assailed in some of the more critical journals; but the public and his fellow-actors he carried by storm. Jefferson receives the full meed of admiration which his exquisite impersonation of *Rip Van Winkle* has always commanded. The English critics speak with a sort of amazed admiration of his ability to perform this single part for the successive nights of successive years, and still retain the freshness and purity of his original delineation. They rebuke his also for his indifference to the claims of the public and of art in confining his efforts to this single role, and, to my mind, with justice. Why is it, how is it, that so true an artist can thus divest himself of the enterprise and ambition proper to his guild?—for the artist, however brilliantly successful, regards each victory as the stepping-stone to higher conquests; like Alexander, he is, or should be, perpetually sighing for new worlds to conquer. Can it be that the love of the almighty dollar, said to be omnipotent in the American breast, so dominates Jefferson's genius that the mere fact that *Rip Van Winkle* persists in drawing crowded houses is, to his own mind, a sufficient excuse for restricting his efforts to this single character? Or is he lazy? Or has he become so thoroughly identified with *Rip Van Winkle*, so imbued with its spirit, that he is afraid to attempt a new impersonation, lest he should not be equally successful? He should answer these queries in the only royal fashion, by giving us a series of new impersonations.

The concerts for which London is so famous are in full operation. Among these, especially are to be noted

THE POPULAR CONCERTS

at St. James' Hall,—the Saturday and Monday Pops, as they are irreverently called in this slangy town. These concerts are truly delightful; the monuments, galleries, and palaces of this Old World do not speak more plainly of the superior attributes of this, an old, and thoroughly-organized society. The hall beautiful, and admirable in acoustic qualities; the atmosphere permeated with the very soul of music, so often has it vibrated to the divinest harmonies; the performers the greatest artists in the world, glowing with an electric sympathy which embraces the audience as well; the same eyes, faces upturned to the same performers week after week, season after season; the marvelous music; the exquisite skill of the artists, and quick appreciation by the audience of the subtlest effects produced,—all this gives to these concerts a character that is unique.

The principal pianist this season, the "angel of the hour," is

MADAME ESSIPOFF,

whose playing in itself alone would be sufficient to hold enthralled a delighted audience. Barely, indeed, do we hear such spirit and delicacy of touch, such power and refinement in general execution. Madame Essipoff is mistress of every style, and performs all the various schools of music,—the grand spiritual harmonies of Beethoven, the subtle melodies of Schubert, the intricate combinations of Wagner, in their most appropriate manner,—always retaining, however, her own distinctive qualities, a brilliancy, sentiment, and grace, which belong to herself alone, and which give a new charm to the most well-known pieces that pass through the medium of her delicate interpretation. The leading violinist is Madame Norman-Niruda, who, from the king of instruments (so recent a conquest of the fair sex), draws tones of a crystalline purity which have never been surpassed,—pure and sweet as the sweetest of human voices wafted to Heaven in flight of inspired song. The charming Mademoiselle Sophie Lowe is the principal vocalist.

This is now

THE EIGHTEENTH SEASON

of these Popular Concerts; the last, on Monday evening, was the five-hundred-and-twenty-fifth. The Director is Mr. Arthur Chapel. The tickets are variously one shilling, three and five; and, as the stage can be perfectly seen from every portion of the agreeable hall, and music heard, the one-shilling seats are scarcely inferior for practical purposes to the more aristocratic stalls. No American should visit London without enjoying the Popular Concerts at St. James' Hall.

ROBERT BROWNING.

The English books which are creating the most of a sensation are Robert Browning's new drama, "The Inn Album," and Morris's translation of the "Æneid." Mr. Browning has, of late years, chosen subjects of even revolting horror to adorn with the wealth of his potent genius; and, in this, our own opinion is, that he commits a profound artistic fault. The grand old Greeks were surely right in demanding in tragedy a certain grandeur and elevation of sentiment; but what dignity, what nobility, what real beauty, can be evolved from that hideous story, "Red Cotton Night-Cap Country," or that other chronicle of crime over which the poet gloats rejoicingly, as if he had found a pure diamond of song, out of which "The Ring and the Book" is evolved? The true place for such stories is the *Police Gazette*: why should a great poet unearth them from their unwholesome graves, and endow them, by the might of his genius, with an unbiassed immortality in the world of Art? The story of "The Inn-Album" belongs in this category of subject; it is a tale of unmitigated and aimless horror, unredeemed by any universal interest or elevating sentiment. It is related in Browning's best manner; the style is free from the concentrated obscurity of many of his poems, and has much of the rich beauty of his earlier works; the characters are drawn with the marvelous dramatic insight which is the highest attribute; it is a pity they should not have been more worthy the play of his genius.

MORRIS' TRANSLATION OF THE "ÆNEID"

is a great success. Morris is a poet "dreamer of dreams born out of his right time," in whose sweet, far-away dreams we find, in this wearying and tumultuous age, wonderful rest and refreshment; while the flowing, simple, facile style which he adopted in his "Earthly Paradise," his archaic words and phrases, are quite well adapted to Virgil's own style, which, in spite of its polish, was studiously archaic. This is one of the few translations which reproduce the spirit as well as the form of the original; it gives the English reader, in his own tongue, the essence and flavor of the grand old Latin poet. Here is a specimen of the metre the poet has adopted; the lines describe the influence of the hero's goddess-mother in making her son's path safe to the town of Dido:

Such wise he chided her, and shen his foot-steps townward bent;
But Venus with a dusky air did hedge them as they went,
And wide-spread cloak of cloudy stuff the goddess round them wrapped,
Lest any man had seen them there, or bodily had happed
Across their road their steps to stay, and ask their dealings there;
But she to Paphus and her home went glad amidst the air.
There is their temple; there they stand, an hundred altars meet,
Warm with Sabean incense-smoke, with new-pulled blossoms sweet.

LORNE AND JEAN INGELOW.

The Marquis of Lorne has just published a common-place story in common-place verse, entitled "Guido and Lita," which is being severely handled by the critics. Jean Ingelow has published a really charming story, "Fated to Be Free," a sort of sequel to "Off the Skilligs,"—a story so fresh and picturesque in style, so full of pleasant episodes, that one regrets that it has not more consistency and a truer dramatic development. Miss Ingelow's graceful talent finds a more happy expression in her words than in her poems; and it is a pity that she should not, as surely she might do with the severer study which would give her a true mastery of dramatic principles, become one of the few great novelists of the day. V. V.

A Disappointed Dog.

Philip Gilbert Hamdeton never told a more beautiful story than the following: "A dog was bereaved of his master, and became old and blind, passing the dark evenings of his existence sadly in some corner, which he hardly ever quitted. One day came a step like that of his lost master, and he suddenly left his place. The man who had just entered wore ribbed stockings, as did the lost master. The old dog had lost his scent, and referred at once to the stockings that he remembered rubbing his face against. Believing his master had returned after those weary years of absence, he gave way to the most extravagant delight. The man spoke. The momentary illusion was dispelled; the dog went sadly back to his place, lay down wearily and died."

The Love of a Princess.

The supply of Princesses in Germany is larger than the supply of eligible husbands for them, because they are compelled by a rigid etiquette to wed only Princes. There are Princes enough, but they are generally, like the Princesses, poor and proud, and, not being obliged to submit to the rule of etiquette mentioned above, seek wives who have plenty of gold rather than a high genealogy. The Princess Charlotte Frederica of Schwartzburg-Sondernausen, whose mother has just died, must have noticed the difficulties in the path to the altar resulting from this state of things, and she very sensibly fell in love in a very romantic way, the fact leading to very satisfactory results. She was traveling in Switzerland with her mother nearly twenty years ago, and at Zurich, while looking from a window in her hotel, she saw a man engaged in harnessing horses to a carriage. He was the son of a poor groom named Jud. In face and figure he was strikingly handsome, and in manners was almost Princely. The Princess was smitten, and began a systematic attack upon her mother to obtain permission to marry the young man. Permission was finally obtained, and the lady, taking advantage of her station, proposed marriage to the young hostler. He was alarmed at first, but encouragement drew him along, and in due time the pair were married. It was one of those matches that may be made in Heaven, for the union has been a happy one. Jud obtained an education for himself, and at the present time holds a high position in the Swiss army.

RIP SLAM'S MISFORTUNES.

Who Kindled the Great Fire at Baker's Gulch?

New York World.

My name is Slam—Rupert Slam, but out our way the boys, with a natural turn to be vulgar, call me Rip Slam. I am a Virginian by birth, a printer by education, an editor by destiny, and I conduct the Baker's Gulch *Reveille*, in connection with which I have lately earned some undeserved notoriety, having been compelled to shoot Mr. Lapp, the rival editor at Baker's Gulch, who had charge of a villainous compound of libel and false pretenses, styled the *Mountain Dawn*. Lapp is dead, and it is true I shot him, but that the deed could have been avoided I deny, and I equally deny that it was a culpable deed in itself. On the contrary, I shall assert, to my dying day, that it was a deed done in behalf of good morals, and this assertion I will maintain with any arms the controverting party may choose to select.

The Baker's Gulch *Reveille* is published every Wednesday; the *Mountain Dawn* comes out every Saturday. We thus divided the week and the patronage between us, and I was content to have it so; but Lapp was not. He wanted all the subscribers and all the advertisements, and he wanted also to be Clerk of the County Court. The result was that, instead of being Damons and Pythiases, Mr. Lapp and myself became rivals. I conducted my share of the controversy upon the most honorable, high-toned principles. It is not impugning the memory of the deceased to say that Mr. Lapp conducted his part of the rivalry like a fish-huckster.

I was and am a bachelor. I boarded at the hotel, but I slept over the office of the *Reveille*, where a small bunk-bedstead, a buffalo robe, some chairs, a spittoon, and the files of the *Reveille* comprised my small furniture. The night before the last great fire which consumed Baker's Gulch, there was a poker-party met in my apartment aforesaid. A barrel and two shutters were in the habit of serving us for table, so that it became a saying with the Baker's Gulchers, "Slam's shutters are off," meaning that a game of some sort was in progress. On this occasion there were six of us in the party and seven or eight spectators, most of whom would have liked to play, but were prevented by impecuniosity. Of the players, I only remember Capt. Fristow, of our stanch corps; Jim Rollins, Mr. Lapp, and myself. We were playing a rather lively game of the 25-cent-ante species, with a good deal of blinding and straddling. Lapp, who had a propensity to hold good hands on inopportune occasions, somehow had all the luck in calling me when I was most unwilling to be called, because I had nothing worth showing. On this night I speak of, Lapp's luck was perfectly astounding, and he won from everybody. Mr. Rollins was in a bad mood, and filled with the insane desire to get back my earnings. Lapp, I need not say, never lost his composure, nor ever showed more life, more fire, than you will find in an oyster or a cucumber. He dealt the cards with his usual clumsy composure, and looked after the antes and chips with the assiduity of a nurse minding infants by the margin of a duck-pond. "Gentlemen," he said, "as I am winning this evening, I think I can afford to stand treat. So he ordered up Capt. Fristow's nigger, asleep on the floor, and sent him over to the hotel to get us a couple of bottles of wine. When it came, I held a pair of knaves on the deal. I drew three cards, and found myself in possession of another Jack and two aces—a delightfully full hand. It took me $2 to come in, and, as I was just then without chips, I borrowed from Fristow, who was slumbering again. Mr. Rollins passed out, and Mr. Lapp immediately saw my pile on table and bet $10. I saw his $10, and went him $25 better. "See here," said he, in his impertinent way, "I'm your friend. I don't want to win your money—I've got a good hand, and, if you'll just call me, it's all right—I'll show it!" "Mr. Lapp!" I shouted, "you are a beggarly scoundrel, unfit to play cards with gentlemen! Do you see my cards, or do you surrender?" "No. I don't see it." "Then unscrupulous can I see it when it is not put upon the table?" Put on your money and I'll talk to you." "You know that my word is good for it," said I. "If you win from me you shall have the money to-morrow after breakfast." "Rip Slam," said the mean-spirited cuss; "let's talk business. I know you have no money to lose, and you know I know it. Stop, now—yonder's a file of your paper from the start. I want it. I know you have another copy on deposit in the Express Company's fire-proof safe. I'll give you $100 for the file—here' the money—but if you'll take my advice, you'll not be against my hand, for it'll win!" I sold him the file and made my bet good. He saw my bet and raised it just enough to take all my money—price of the *Reveille* file—minus the cost of a cocktail or so in the morning, and then, preliminaries settled, he showed me his hand—four queens, by jinge! every one sumpering at me, and cutting sheep's eyes at the ace in the corner.

Lapp rose. "Gentlemen," said he, "day is not very far off, and there's nothing more to drink here. My brother Slam goes to press in the morning and has copy to prepare; I will therefore take my leave and my file of the *Reveille*." And so, with a diabolical grin, he departed. His boy took Capt. Fristow off to bed, and when the *Reveille* foreman came to go to work in the morning I rose, escorted Mr. Rollins to my humble couch, covered him with the buffalo robe, and, after giving the foreman an order to go down to the express office for my file there locked up, and to fix up an editorial for the paper, I went off to breakfast.

At the breakfast-table I found my delightful old friend, Col. Debonair, and a Mr. Chopps, an English traveler, to whom the Colonel introduced me. After breakfast we adjourned to the Colonel's room, and, by sending for James Addison, Esq., were able to make up one of the most charming whist parties I ever took a hand with. At 1 o'clock p. m., with honors easy and Addison sure of two by cards to make up the game—our seventh successive rubber won—and seven empty bottles under the table, we were startled by the cry of "Fire!" I sprang to the window, only to see the office and building of the *Reveille* in a bright blaze, and Rube Rollins springing from the second-story window, minus his hair and lap-robe beard. The great fire at Baker's Gulch had begun!

Two days later, when the fire was extinguished, but while the ruins still smoked, I first heard the rumor that it was I, Rupert Slam, who had caused this disastrous and overwhelming conflagration. I horse-whipped several persons, but still the rumor spread, and I was too busy in re-establishing the office and restoring the edition of the *Reveille* to take more summary means to check it, or to trace it to its source. But on the Saturday week succeeding the fire this infernal Lapp, in the issue of his *Mountain Dawn*, came out with an editorial, double-leaded, upon the subject of "Who Is the Author of the Late Conflagration?" In that atrocious article he says:

Fellow-citizens, we ask you to consider where this fire originated; to reflect that was the debauched and desperate condition of the proprietor of that establishment at the time. We happen to be the owners of a file of that creature's miserable sheet, and, in an article so long ago as last December twelve months, find the following: "Baker's Gulch is a blot and a stigma upon the fair face of nature—upon the throbbing bosom of humanity. Baker's Gulch must burn again, in order to be reformed. Nothing but a complete Alphonistic Fire-Baptism will suffice to purge away the hideous iniquities of Baker's Gulch."

As soon as I saw this copy of the *Dawn*, I took a friend with me and proceeded to Lapp's office. I explained my mission.

"Mr. Slam," he replied, "I have a mission also, and that is to find out and publish the author of this conflagration which has ruined this whole community. I gave you name and date for the article. Prove that you never wrote it. How can I prove it except by asserting? You had one of my files; the other was burnt in the fire. Produce the file and show me the article. If you can do that I will acknowledge that I burned Baker's Gulch." "I cannot do that, Mr. Slam," for, as you know quite well, my file of the *Reveille* as well as yours, was burned in the great conflagration. But, in this volume, I have happily collected a mass of 'elegant extracts' from the editorial columns of your paper during the past three years, and mean to publish them every one." "Let me see that volume, Mr. Lapp." I took it, glanced over a page or two of its infamous contents, stood a moment actually appalled at such devilish machination as I saw there revealed, and then said: "Publish another word of these lies at your peril, Mr. Lapp!"

It was charged that I had saturated my bedroom with kerosene and put a slow match to it. Rube Rollins, whom I left asleep on my bed, when questioned, admitted that he smelt kerosene very strongly at the moment of his escape. My foreman told me that Lapp had visited the room after I left for breakfast, under pretense of searching for a shirt-stud of his, lost between the puncheons of the floor. Lapp, then, was there, and he is not too good to make a bonfire of a whole city in order to accomplish his ends and destroy his enemy. In the very next issue of his paper he published another double-leaded article, entitled, "Rupert Slam's Editorials, continued." In this murderous libel he quoted me as saying: "Unless the mean scalawags and mudsills of Baker's Gulch are willing to come forward at once and give this paper (the *Reveille*) the support and patronage it deserves, let them prepare for tears—tears that will scald them to the quick. Let them insure, for the fire-bug is amongst them, and his operations will be guided by desperate hands."

For this article I challenged Mr. Lapp. He refused to fight, and came out with another pretended editorial of mine, in which the respected community of Baker's Gulch was abominably libeled. For this article I horsewhipped Mr. Lapp.

The next issue of the *Mountain Dawn* contained an article in which, amongst other atrocities, I was represented as having editorially said: "Nothing but a vigorous and persistent Ku-Kluxing can restore this community to its normal health. The rope, the whip, and the torch are needed to save Baker's Gulch from dying of its own corruptions." For this article I kicked Mr. Lapp the entire length of Main street, and tossed him into Capt. Fristow's tailrace.

A day or two later, by a piece of good fortune, a mountaineer came into town, and to my office, with two bales of paper strapped over the back of a mule. "See here, mister," said he, "that there Lapp's a low-down cuss; he's been telling lies on you." I examined his parcel, and, to my surprise and joy, found a complete edition of the *Reveille*, from the first number down. "What will you charge me for these? I must have them at any price." "Not a nickel, stranger," said the true-hearted fellow; I go in for fair play, so I want to see you tackle that there Lapp and give the low cuss particular fits. He deserves it."

But the very next number of the *Mountain Dawn* contained the following: "We are credibly informed that Slam, in order to befog public opinion, has sent across the mountains and had a whole spurious edition of his incendiary sheet published, with the objectionable articles carefully eliminated. But it won't work, Brother Slam. We have the evidence against you! Fellow-citizens, read the following from Slam's issue of August 29, 18—." And he went on for half a column with a string of the most iniquitous lies ever invented for man by the father of lies himself.

I found myself encountering so many cold and dark looks about this time that I thought it proper to consult my friends, and they advised me to challenge Lapp to meet me at a town-meeting. The meeting was called, and all the manhood and intellect of Baker's Gulch assembled there. I appeared with my files, and Lapp was present with his damnable volume of calumnious forgery. The mountaineer was also present in the audience, but, though I did not know it then, he was drunk, suborned and soidened with the enemy's own whisky. I made my statement in extenso, and I am convinced that my frank and genuine eloquence made a powerful impression upon the Baker's Gulchers. But when I called on that mountaineer to corroborate me, in rose, with an abominable drunken leer, and said: "It's all a d—d lie! You hired me to fetch that bundle of papers over from Mushmillionville, an' I done it!" In the midst of the ensuing murmurs, Lapp rose and cried out: "I move you the following, fellow-citizens:

WHEREAS, Rupert Slam has been proven an enemy to this community, dangerous to its peace and dignity, an incendiary and a fire-bug; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said Rupert Slam be allowed thirty-six hours for himself and press to remove permanently from Baker's Gulch and vicinity.

The resolution and preamble were carried unanimously.

After the meeting I went once more to see Lapp, and told him that I would surely kill him unless he retracted all his lies about me. His sole answer was to read me part of an unfinished editorial of his for the next *Mountain Dawn*, in which it was recommended to double-lock all buildings and appoint a patrol for every street, "until the convicted fire-bug——." "Are you determined to publish that, Lapp?" asked I. He grinned in his offensive way and went on writing. "If you don't defend yourself I'll kill you as you sit," said I, drawing. "I am defending myself," he answered, pointing his pen at me. I fired; the ruffian fell; I walked out of the office, and here I am.

I am told that Lapp, after I left the office, rose, wiped the blood from his forehead and eyes, sat at his desk and wrote as follows: "We are not able to finish this article to-day. The fire-bug has visited our office and justified his name by firing upon us with his usual success." He then divided himself up to the surgeon's hands and died in two hours, perfectly conscious to the last, absolutely declining to proclaim my innocence.

BEECHER'S COUNCIL.

A Sharp Protest from Conspicuous Leaders in the Congregational Church.

New York Sun, Dec. 24.

A conference of clergymen, influential exponents of Congregationalism, have privately held a conference upon the ex-parte council that Plymouth Church has decided to call. They do not desire that their names should be published, because their action has no official weight; but they have prepared what they call "A Protest by Several Congregationalists," and sent it to the Boston *Congregationalist* for publication. The Rev. Dr. Dexter, the well-known editor of that organ of the denomination, says: "It is one of the very highest standing before our churches, and their names would at once arrest attention and awaken confidence." The protest starts as follows:

The recent action of Plymouth Church in calling an advisory council after consenting to a mutual council in the case of Mrs. Moulton, and while corresponding with reference to the form of the letter missive for the latter, may well call out an emphatic protest from every true Congregationalist. If allowed to become a precedent, the rights and liberties of every church-member in our denomination would be jeopardized; and that part of our polity which has been developed for their protection would be undermined and overthrown. An aggrieved member of Plymouth Church applied, as was her right, for a mutual council. Two weeks later the Church accepted her request, and framed certain questions to be submitted. At the meeting of the Church immediately following the reception of this reply, the applicant communicated to the Church her understanding of the questions at issue, and asked that the Church proportion of the delegates to the accepted council. Plymouth Church deliberated thirteen days, rejected the applicant's form of the questions, and insisted on its own; but conceded still a mutual council, and referred to a committee the designation of time, place, etc. Then, without waiting for the issue to be adjusted, and while still affirming its consent to this mutual council, the Church, on motion of Mr. Beecher, adopted resolutions appointing a committee to draw up a letter-missive convening another council. This committee reported in twenty-four hours. Its recommendations were adopted. They fixed the date of the Advisory Council so as, under the circumstances, necessarily to secure priority in its proceedings to those of the accepted mutual council.

The protest then quotes the questions proposed for submission to the councils, to show that those which Plymouth Church insists on presenting to the Mutual Council are mainly a concrete statement of those which it proposes to submit to an earlier ex parte council. It then says:

The case, then, is this: An advisory council, called consistently by one of the parties in controversy, is to decide upon the issue previously proposed for a mutual council; and this decision, by a skillful arrangement, is to be obtained before the accepted mutual council can assemble. We submit that if such proceedings are valid, it follows that a virtually ex parte council (ex parte because chosen by one of the parties interested) has legitimate priority to a mutual council, thus precisely reversing the established and righteous rule. Still further: This ex parte council can easily control the proceedings of the mutual council—deciding in advance the questions which the latter is called to consider, with the exception of mere matters of form. In this way the notice which our system provides for oppressed individuals must be wholly nullified.

In the case, for instance, of Mr. West—a report recommending that he be dropped is kept hanging over his head. Were he dropped he would have a right to a mutual council; but by this new device a council can be introduced, nominated by the Church alone, under whose advice the Church can shelter itself, provided other churches consent to become parties to such a proceeding. Are our churches ready to sanction this departure? Will they not, before becoming parties to it, seriously and carefully consider its character and consequence? We make no objection, under other circumstances, to an advisory council on the part of Plymouth Church or any other church, provided such a council be restricted to its legitimate sphere; but it is a perversion of such a council to introduce it so that it shall anticipate a mutual council already proposed and accepted, and shall decide in advance the questions agreed to be submitted to that.

An Innovation.

Boston Free Press.

We notice that there is a determined movement on foot to banish the fringe-gas from our female colleges. This is another of the innovations of the age the policy of which may be looked upon as extremely doubtful. In our young days, the old woman used to regard the flat side of a fringpan as one of her most potent arguments in keeping the rising youth in the straight and narrow path, and it didn't leave half so many marks as a broiler, neither.

A Singular Death.

Winnsboro (S. C.) News.

A negro boy in Fairfield County was a few days ago engaged in packing cotton at Mr. James Jones' press. About half a bale had been trampled down, and the other hands went for more cotton, the boy being ordered in the meanwhile to drive out some cattle. On the return of the hands the boy was not to be seen. The rest of the cotton was put in and trampled but slightly, the bale being light. The bale was then packed. On removing it the negro was found dead in the middle of the bale. It is supposed that he had entered the box and gone to sleep, and was suffocated before he could make his presence known.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—LEFT HIS HOME 26th inst., a young Englishman; height about 5 feet 6 inches, fair complexion, blue eyes, silk hat, worn on one side, black frock overcoat, velvet collar, dark pants, and cuffs over boots. Whoever will give information at 540 West Lake-st. will be rewarded.

PERSONAL—THIS WRITER, A PROFESSIONAL man, with an income of over $6,000 per year, would like to meet a young lady of some education, but no means, with the honorable intention of marriage. Address C 75, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN, aged 32, would like to get acquainted with an agreeable young lady. Address G 80, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—L. A. T., STORM PREVENTED. Palmer, Tuesday, 11 a. m. BURBANKS.

PERSONAL—ARCHITECT, DO YOU REMEMBER last New Year's Eve with C? Address L 43, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SO DO I YOU. JUST THE SAME.

PERSONAL—BLACK-EYED BLOND, COME ON Tuesday to T. as requested.

PERSONAL—WARREN, WRITE AND LET ME know where you are. You have nothing to fear. HARRY.

PERSONAL—MRS. M. A. M., LETTER IN THE P. O. for you. Please reply. L. A. T.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED; new rolls, etc.; at 70 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE, AND every article requisite for housekeeping, of residence No. 1809 Wabash-av., with or without lease of premises to the 1st of May. Every article is first-class and in the best of order. Intending purchasers may view on the 26th, 28th, and 29th inst., by calling after 10 o'clock a.m. at the above address.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE NO. 7 AND ONE NO. 8 Kenwood Range, warranted good as new, with new ware. Call and see them. No charge for delivering and putting up. Open evenings. 144 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO SECOND HAND heating stoves; good as new—one No. 13 Sagacity and one No. 5 Supreme, anti-clinker grate. Open evenings, 144 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT SECOND-HAND COOKING AND heating stoves, less than half price; also 1 Empire furnace. Heating furnace for sale cheap. 469 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PARLOR SET AND LARGE PARlor stove, 40 yards carpets and stair carpet. Will sell cheap, at 85 East Adams-st., Room 4, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR PARLOR SUIT, 7 pieces, equal to new, cost $175, only $65. Handsome sewing machine, cost $75, for $25. No. 304 W. Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE, BEDDING, stoves, crockery, and everything complete for housekeeping, of three large rooms, two bedrooms, closet, pantry, etc.; front room heated from store below; price, $200; rent is $10 per month; will trade for saleable goods. Inquire of C. & N. W. R. R. depot. Call at 20 West Kinzie-st.

FURNITURE.—JAMES HANNEGAN, 208 STATE-st., has a well-assorted stock of choice and medium furniture, and will sell on weekly and monthly payments on strictly cash terms. Carpenter and assembling and painstaking. Entire satisfaction is given to all that may give this popular house a call. 208 State-st.

ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—STOVES, FURnaces, and everything for furnishing goods. The only house in Chicago that can furnish a house complete with first-class new goods. Four floors of our new stone-front store building (Nos. 156 and 158) are filled with choice goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices on easy monthly payments. LOWELL BROS. & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—NEW ELEGANT WALNUT and ebonized parlor suits, entire frame French veneer, panel, worth $225, only.....$150
Handsome walnut dressing case chamber set only.....85
Handsome walnut chamber suit, 8 pieces.....80
Walnut parlor suit, covered green rep.....60
Handsome Terry suit—plush puffings.....75
Elegant walnut and plush suit, 7 pieces.....115
A few marble top tables less than cost.....$5, 6, 15
MARTIN'S, 154 STATE-ST.

WANTED—FOR CASH—SECOND HAND EMPIRE bedstead. Address R. A. WILSON, Room 8, 70 East Madison-st.

WANTED—OUTFIT FOR HOUSEKEEPING, cheap for cash. Address C 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—20 TONS WHOLE CAR SPRINGS, suitable for tea calks, or will exchange for scrap iron; also for sale, 1 top-car wheels and axles complete; 1 light weight; 16,000 feet angle-iron rail; 5 tons good nails cheap; 2 cupolas; tumbling mill; 1 Sturtevant blower; 1 boiler; 1 steam hammer; 1 jack-screw; pulleys; wheels; gearing; grate-bars; and second-hand blacksmith iron and tools. Apply at SPRINGER'S Iron Yard, 66 and 68 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE OFFICE FIXTURES and counter-tables. 76 State-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED DOGS, POINTERS AND setters, can be seen in the rear of 221 West Congress-st., Friday and Saturday.

FOR SALE—TYPE AND MATERIAL FOR AMAteur Western Depot Star Printing Press. G. H. JONES, 208 South Clark-st., Chicago, Room 13.

FOR SALE—A MEMBERSHIP OF CHICAGO BOARD of Trade (cost $650). B. FOWLER & CO., Room 27, 166 Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOLD MINES IN Central City, Colorado; would lease, or take a partner to work the mines; can go to mines. A 29, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ONE CRADLE, BLACK walnut, 4 child's buggy, 1 baby jumper, 2 one-ton best hard coal orders, 1 Singer Machine, 1 Wilcox & Gibbs, 1 American button-hole, and a lot of chromos, for sale very cheap at 203 West Madison in Singer office.

FOR SALE—AMATEUR PRESS, TYPE, CABINET, etc.; a complete office, cheap, at 273 Park-av.

FOR SALE—TICKETS—2 FIRST-CLASS TICKETS to Baltimore and return, cheap. E 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CABINET OF SPECIMENS AND curiosities from the United States and foreign coins, medals, and postage-stamps, stamp-albums and collections; or will exchange cabinet for a watch. Call at 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN A LADY'S FINE gold watch and chain, or will sell either separate. Address E 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN ELEGANT LAMP AND rest; cost $40; also, marble-top oyster counter and 3 oyster stoves. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50 FEET OF SHELVING, ALSO A fine lot of labeled bottles at saloon 214 and 216 South Clark-st., basement.

FOR SALE—1 INDIAN FIGURE; 1 DESK; 1 BASS horn; 1 stove; 1 lot of Norwegian books, shelving, etc. 229 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—4 PATTERS OF GROS-GRAIN SILK; also, several ladies' and gents' gold watches and chains, very cheap. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—GOOD SET OF TINNER'S TOOLS and machines, in good order, at less than one-half the cost. 499 West Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, IN O'

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—NEW TWO-STORY 8-room, 9 rooms, modern improvements, $4,150, worth $4,500. Must be sold. Address E 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEAT COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS AND BATH, Thirty-third-st., two blocks from State; bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, nicely grained, south front; price $2,300; cheap at $2,500. M. WORK & PALM.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY in all parts of the city. E. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND unimproved business and residence property in Chicago and suburbs. E. L. CANFIELD, 57 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5¼ OR 5 ACRES NEAR LAWNDALE, in the city at $1,000. J. HANBY ROFF, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN.—TWO STORY HOUSE No. 220 Townsend-st.; with lease $660. Address G 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 87 WEST WASHINGTON-st., two-story and basement brick house; lot 23x to feet. C. P. TUCKER, office of National Life Insurance Company, 152 to 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$250 WILL BUY A FIVE-ROOM COTtage, 1209 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-fifth.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OWNER GOING AWAY. small payment down, two brick houses, all rented; location on West Side. Inquire of Grocer-House, corner Van Buren and Clinton-sts.

FOR SALE—$7,000 FOR TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, 24 feet wide, on corner, in good order. CHARLES H. REED, 79 Dearborn-st. Desirable value. J. HENRY ROFF, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS WELL LOCATED AT A SACRIfice to a party who can pay cash. Address H 98, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—C. R. I. & P. R. R.; 13 miles; 45 minutes; 10 cents fare; $65 commutation per year; seven trains each way daily; also Saturday and Sunday excursions. Apply to or address Morgan Park Land Association, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—C. R. I. & P. R. R.; 13 miles; 45 minutes; 10 cents fare; $65 commutation per year; seven trains each way daily; also Saturday and Sunday excursions. Artesian well water supplied free. School facilities unsurpassed. Mt. Vernon Academy for boys, a young ladies' seminary and the finest public school houses built to order, and sold on time. Cottages and houses now completed and for sale. Neat cottage, $150 cash and $20 per month; two-story house, $450 cash and $20 per month. The Company employ their own Architect and Superintendent, and build only in a substantial and durable manner. Call, or send for circular, or story by letter at office of GEORGE E. CLARKE, Agent, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT LOTS NEAR THE CITY limits, at Brighton, for $250, close to cotton-mill, dwelling-house, store of Alton & St. Louis Railroad grounds; $25 down, and $5 monthly for balance. REA & COATES, Room 5, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT MONTROSE FOR $200; five blocks from station on both railways; trees and fence in front; $20 down, balance $5 monthly. REA & COATES, Room 5, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS AT SOUTH CHICAGO cheap for cash, near new iron-works. Address K 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—AT HINSdale—houses and lots from $1,000 to $10,000. Prices low and terms to suit. A. J. STOUGH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—C. R. I. & P. R. R.; 13 miles; 45 minutes; 10 cents fare; $65 commutation per year; seven trains. Artesian well water supplied free. School facilities unsurpassed. Mt. Vernon Academy for boys, a young ladies' seminary and the finest public school houses built to order, and sold on time. Cottages and houses now completed and for sale. Neat cottage, $150 cash and $20 per month; two-story house, $450 cash and $20 per month. The Company employ their own Architect and Superintendent, and build only in a substantial and durable manner. Call, or send for circular, or story by letter at office of GEORGE E. CLARKE, Agent, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—
Good farm in Central Illinois.
Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska lands.
Well located residence, $6,000 to $8,000.
North Shore residence, $7,000 to $8,000.
Real estate owners willing to sell at prices.
E. L. CANFIELD, 57 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $4,500 TO $6,000, for unincumbered city lots worth $3,000; cash and balance in annual payments of $200 each. WYCKOFF, 120 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—HOUSES ON THE WEST SIDE SOUTH of Kinzie-st., to be removed; will give clear property. 31 Exchange Building.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND LOT for about $5,000, situated east of Wells and south of Division-st.; will pay $2,000 cash; must be a bargain. Call or address Room 17 Bryan Block, 102 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—CHICAGO PROPERTY OR STOCK OF goods; will give business property in Interior city, and assume. Send description to owner, 56 North Wells-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

A 12-INCH LAMINATED STEEL, DOUBLE-BARrelled shot-gun (muzzle loader) to exchange for clothing or furniture. Address E. H. GRISWOLD, Box 230 Post-Office.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE ON WABASH-AV. VALUED AT $11,000, in exchange for cheaper house on West Side. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., Lake and LaSalle-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—5-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 10 rooms, water, gas, furnace, &c., Wabash-av.

Swelled front brick, 10 rooms, brick barn, corner Sophia and Bissell-sts.

Two lots on Sedgwick-st., 28x73, fine tract for subdivision; only ¾ mile from depot.

5,000 acres Kansas lands, clear; will give good trade.

All these unimproved or unimproved farming lands for any of above. W. M. TRUE, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$28,000; VACANT BLUE ISLAND-av. property clear for improved business property; will assume incumbrance. WALLACE BROS., 84 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR SUBURBAN LOTS well located and valuable, for equity in good brick houses South Side preferred. W. E. SMITH, 159 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK of groceries or dry goods or any other tangible property. Address Grocer, Box 2 Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—PERSONAL PROPERTY, CASH, city improved and wild lands, for farm in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, or New York. Address K 13, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW FURNITURE—PARLOR, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen—for dwelling, or clear suburban lots and some cash. W. C. BASKIN, Room 2, 167 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED OR UNIMproved North Side property, a controlling interest in a manufacturing company. The machinery is nearly new, and now in use; trade established and increasing rapidly. Interested in building and machinery; $30,000; am engaged in other business. Address C 22, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSES, LOTS, LANDS IN Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, for a residence of city property here. MATHEWSON, basement 175 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE AND LOT ON Jewett-st. for Kansas farm. Address F 85, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER will take work at her residence in exchange for furniture. Address H 63, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE STEM-WINDING WATCH and chain; or a fine new buggy, for good driving horse. Address K 63, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ILLINOIS AND KANSAS LANDS for city property. Apply at 49 East Harrison-st., corner of Sixth.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE 10,000 ACRES ON THE Menominee River, part in Oconto County, Mich., and lands in Menominee County, Wis. Land is worth $10,000 good value, and free and unincumbered. I will exchange for property in Chicago and suburbs, pay some one or assume an incumbrance. Address H. S. EVERHART, Post-Office Box 1976, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM, 640 ACRES, 56 miles northwest of Chicago, for clear city property. Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU FOR A FINE 7-roll Webster, two buffalo robes, 1,800-pound scale on wheels, with drop lever. E 64, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—MUSIC-BOX, 8 TUNES, COST $150. What have you for it. E 64, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT, WEST SIDE, one block from school and street-cars; price $3,500; equity, $1,200. What have you for it. E 64, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, light incumbrance. Want clear property. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT residences in Oconto County for clear farm, land, or lots. M 45, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CASH AND PROPERTY—A restaurant well-located; doing a good business. Address H 87, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE FARM NEAR CHICAgo, ¾ mile from depot, for clear house in city in good location. M 80, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE FOR A fine seated buggy or carriage. M 30, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITIES IN IMPROVED AND unimproved Chicago property for farms or lands. Address owner, A 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, OR PIANO in exchange for two seated carriage. E. D. MUREN, 141 College Grove-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A GOOD DRIVING horse for a large-sized book-case and writing-desk combined. Address F 94, Tribune office.

WILL BUY OR TRADE FOR A GOOD WINCHESter or Spencer rifle, or heavy breech-loading shot gun; must be cheap. Address or call at 143 South Water-st., room 1.

WHAT WILL YOU EXCHANGE FOR SOME one and one-half Illinois Central bonds? Address, stating amount, cigars, or personal property. Address D 3, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR EQUITY of $600 in a good 2-story and basement dwelling on South Side; now is your chance to secure a good house cheap and the balance on long time. Address K 4, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

AN ELEGANT COPY OF SHAKSPEARE, 4 VOLS., Illustrated, only $18. Chambers Encyclopedia, $25. Lossing's and Macaulay's Histories of England, at $8 and $10 per set. Second-hand law and other books at half price. Gould & Webster's Dictionary. Good books wanted. GILBERT, 197 South Clark-st.

BLANK BOOKS—WE ARE SELLING BLANK books at exceedingly low prices. Diaries for 1876. Pocket-books, memorandums, cents; 150 envelopes, 25 cents; letter-paper and envelopes, 25 cents a quire; meetings, 15 and 20 cents; best stat'nery, 20, 25, 40, 50, and 60 cents a box. GILBERT, 197 South Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, one front and single room, with modern improvements, cheap.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—NICE FRONT ROOM, COSILY furnished, suitable for married couple; closet, and all comforts. Also, nice single room for young gent or lady. Terms very low; table first-class; house warm and inviting.

45 WINCHESTER-AV., NEAR CARS—FRONT room, well furnished and warmed, good board, for gentleman and wife; also single room; inviting.

47 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., FRONTING UNION Park—Board, with pleasant rooms; modern improvements.

49 ASHLAND-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, front alcove room; also other pleasant rooms.

51 ASHLAND-AV.—FRONTING PARK—ROOMS to rent, with board.

53 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ROOMS WITH GOOD board, at the most reasonable prices. Pleasant front rooms with fire; everything in good order, and a pleasant home. Call and see us.

113 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a nicely furnished front room, suitable for three adults. Terms reasonable.

117 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—GOOD ROOM and board for $4 and $4.50 per week.

146 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TO RENT, ROOM to let for man and wife or two gentlemen, with board; one room, $4 per week; also, furnished rooms for housekeeping.

154 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND rooms for gentlemen or ladies: terms reasonable.

165 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT WARMED rooms, single or double, with or without board.

171 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE NICELY FURNISHed south front room, with board; good table; convenient to cars.

256 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR SANGAmon-st.—Two or three rooms, together or separate, with board, suitable for gents of four or five.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished; can obtain board in same house, $4 per week.

231 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED room, with board, for gentlemen only.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND room for two gents, Jan. 1; 6 o'clock dinner; references.

259 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER SANGAMON—Furnished rooms, with or without board, or with a privilege of light housekeeping.

280 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with board; day-boarders accommodated.

304 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, single or in suites, with first-class board. References exchanged.

342 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE AND nice pleasant front room, well furnished, with first-class board. Terms moderate.

368 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single to let, with first-class board.

404 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished front rooms, in suite or single; also large furnished front parlor, with board.

429 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER OF JEFFERson Pelt—A large pleasant room with board.

463 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOM ON PARlor floor to one or two gentlemen, with board. Apply at house, or at 87 Clark-st.

464 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Nicely furnished warm rooms, with board.

503 AND 505 WEST MADISON-ST., SHELDON Court—Newly furnished rooms, with or without board, at moderate rates.

608 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE, PLEASant room, with board. References exchanged.

712 WEST MONROE-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room and bedroom, en suite, or would rent either separately, with board. All modern improvements. References exchanged.

723 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER LINCOLN—Pleasant rooms, with board.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SOUTH front, on West Monroe-st., to rent, in private house, with first-class board, to desirable parties. Address E 84, Tribune office.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE COURT, BETWEEN WABASH AND Michigan-av.—Gentlemen and ladies can find pleasant rooms and good board from $5 to $7 per week.

9 PARK-AV., WEST SIDE—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, furnished or unfurnished.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen or ladies; two rooms en suite, if desired.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—SPLENDID LARGE front room nicely furnished; grate, fire, gas, bath-room: cheap; good table board $4 per week.

39 PECK COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also one large unfurnished room; terms reasonable.

44 EAST HARRISON-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS wanted.

45 PECK-COURT — TO RENT — PARLOR AND bed-room, newly furnished; also alcove room, with board.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—NEW boarding-house: board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano.

177 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—A NICELY FURnished room, suitable for one, with board; modern conveniences and home comforts.

279 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed front suites of rooms, with board.

350 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OR TWO OR THREE furnished rooms on Third floor; also second-story room with alcove to rent with board.

363 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one large family room; also a single room.

418 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS FOR FAMILY AND single men, with board.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM UNfurnished, except carpet and stove, with mantel, closet, hot and cold water; also pleasant furnished room for two gents; first-class in every respect; terms moderate.

515 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINgle, furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; hot and cold water; references required.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, furnished or unfurnished; day board, $4.

584 WABASH-AV.—HAS ELEGANTLY FURnished front alcove room with all modern improvements to rent with board; also other pleasant rooms.

608 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT parlor, also room for single gentleman, with board; moderate terms.

683 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with board, well furnished; hot and cold water in room; references exchanged.

751 AND 753 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT room; also, one on second floor, with board; references exchanged.

855 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; hot and cold water, and all other conveniences, with board, very reasonable.

998 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT SECOND-STORY front room, with board.

1142 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen; first-class board.

1151 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS SEPARATE or together, with board, in pleasant surroundings; also single room with regular or reduced rates.

1176 WABASH-AV.—FINE ROOMS, EN SUITE, hot and cold water, with board.

1260 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements; private family.

HANDSOME DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS TO let with first-class board; modern improvements. North Twelfth-st., and Wabash-av. Address A 79, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—Pleasant rooms, with all modern improvements, and board for two or four persons; private family; references exchanged. Address E 30, Tribune office.

North Side.

152 NORTH STATE-ST.—TO RENT, ROOMS, with or without board, first-class day board, $4.50 per week.

117 ILLINOIS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board in a private family for two or more young gentlemen.

223 OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED SECOND-story suite, with board.

246 EAST INDIANA-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room to rent, with board.

254 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with board.

267 EAST INDIANA-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with or without board.

277 INDIANA-ST., NEAR STATE—SINGLE OR double furnished room, with board.

354 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, one suite of rooms to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Terms very reasonable.

374 CHICAGO-AV.—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS and warm rooms for two or three young men, or gentleman and wife.

Hotels.

A THOL HOUSE, 127 NORTH CLARK-ST.—A FEW nicely-furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board; also, unfurnished rooms to rent.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, CORNER FIFTH-AV. AND Adams-st.—Having changed hands and being thoroughly renovated and refurnished, will rent rooms to gentlemen for the winter from $4 per week. Open all night. P. W. WILBORN, Proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY TO BOARD OR HELP SHARE expenses. Apply at 176 West Chicago-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE; pleasant room and board with widow lady having no other boarders; terms moderate. Address G 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY THE 20TH OF JANUARY ON NORTH Dearborn-st., within 15 or 20 minutes' walk from Madison-st., pleasant room and board for a young married couple in private family, where there are few or no boarders. Room on first floor preferred. References exchanged. E 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER AND wife want a pleasant room in a private house, with board for wife only, where there are but a few or no other boarders preferred. Address, giving location, etc., F 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD IN A small private family. H 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOMS, FOR SELF AND LADY, by 2 children, and nurse; West Side; first-class. Address H 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN THE VICINITY OF UNION OR JEFferson Parks in quiet family by a lady. Address for 5 days H 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, NEAR TOWN, for lady and gentleman, where first-class tuition in music would be taken in exchange, or partially so. H 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER — GENTLEMAN, wife, and nurse, on the South Side, east of Wabash-av., and south of Eighteenth-st. Private family preferred. Best of references. Address S N G, 258 South Water-st.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE family for gentleman and wife, on Warren-av., Park or Washington-sts. Good references. Address DR. MACDONALD, 887 West Lake-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WITH French family residing near business centre. Address, with full particulars, G 2, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR himself, wife, and child on the South Side, within 10 minutes' walk of Madison-st. Address, with price and location, H 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH GOOD TABLE, AT MODERATE prices, east of State, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts., by two couples; references exchanged. Address C 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house, nicely furnished, on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st. Apply to L. O. TOMLINSON, 26 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY, 2-story and basement, $20 to $75 per month; 2-story and basement, $60 to $100 per month. E. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON WASHington place, containing 12 rooms, from Jan. 10, 1876, to May 1, 1877. For particulars apply to MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, furnished, for board of owner, Monroe-st., near Robey. Address, No. 44 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—OVER 1,000 HOUSES AND ROOMS IN all parts of the city. See "Landlord and Tenant." Copies free. 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN FUTURE ALL OF THE DWELLINGS, 4 stores, offices, and rooms that we have for rent will be advertised in the "Landlord and Tenant," copies of which can be obtained free at either of our offices, or at the office of publication, 156 Washington-st. S. M. & G. McCORMICK, W. D. Kerfoot & Co., Wm. H. Sampson & Co., S. M. Moore & Cummings, Geo. S. Newbury, Cole, Newell & Rosser, Davison & Welch, Clarke & Silva, Jacob C. Magill, J. M. Marshall, F. C. Viering, E. S. Dreyer, and C. W. Hervey.

TO RENT—AT 241 AT 223 NORTH CLARK-ST., 6 rooms, basement, and water-closet; rent, $18. Complete house. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV., near Twelfth-st.; immediate possession. Inquire at Room 16, 134 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO A SMALL family; three adults wish board: can have use of piano and billiard table. Call after 7 p. m. at 414 Vernon-av., or after 9 a. m. at J. C. Farwell & Co.'s.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK No. 7 residence, with all modern improvements, and barn, on Washington-st., near Union-Park, for a series of years, cheap. Carpets for sale. Address B 9, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSES, WEST SIDE, $10 to $25. For sale on monthly payments. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS ON Jefferson-st.; all improvements. A. D. BALDWIN, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A WARM, PLEASANT TENEMENT, near Van Buren-st. cars; cheap, till spring, or longer to good parties. Address or call on E. E. PRATT, 79 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY, 1876, OR LONGER IF wanted, a house of ten rooms, with all modern improvements; furnace, etc., in complete order. Inquire at 1309 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TENEMENT 7 ROOMS, WATER, GAS, grate, etc., No. 342 South Green-st., from Jan. 1, 1876, cheap, to the right party.

TO RENT—STONE FRONT, 294 WABASH-AV.; 18 rooms; heating apparatus will be rented low to a responsible party as a private residence. Call at house.

TO RENT—A NEWLY-FURNISHED COTTAGE OF eight rooms, with a nice lot and garden attached, including grape vines and a variety of small fruits at 556 Fulton-st., for $40 per month. Apply on the premises to the owner on the premises. Mrs. E. P. W. PACKARD.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT, the handsome 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 373 Wabash-av.; in all modern improvements; laundry, stationary washstands, etc.; 2-story brick barn in rear. Inquire of R. B. MARTIN, 241 State-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNITURE AND LEASE FOR sale of a modern 24-room house, centrally located, full of good paying boarders, or will sell carpets and range; will board with party renting. Address D 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE 2-STORY BRICK houses left on Irving-place, near Van Buren cars. Hot and cold water, bath, etc. Only $20 a month. J. M. WORK, 44 and 46 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS BOARDing-house, or will sell the furniture for cash. Address H 43, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMILY, with good security, can rent a pleasant 2-story house at Irving Park, free of rent, until April next. Address B 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS TO SINGLE MEN AND FAMilies, very cheap, over the Pacific Block, southeast corner of Clark and Van Buren-sts. Apply to the Janitor in the building.

TO RENT — THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms in a first-class house and neighborhood on West Side; a splendid chance for a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; also a good barn. Address K 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—302 EAST INDIANA-ST., NEAR RUSH, an elegantly furnished sitting-room and bed-room adjoining; also one cheaper room for one or two gentlemen; family residence; within two squares of cars.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, at 152 Warren-av.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT room on first floor on Dearborn-st., near Twelfth-st.; entirely private. Apply at Room 4, 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH closet and light, $12. 204 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF THE TWO-story and basement brick building No. 469 North Wells-st., consisting of four rooms and hall; water in room, gas, hot and cold water, and furnace in the house, but no kitchen up-stairs; just suitable for a couple that don't keep house, or a man having their own furniture. Inquire at the premises.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FOR housekeeping—an alcove front room, front parlor, basement room, with all modern conveniences, kitchen, gifts' room, pantries, and coal room, with all modern improvements, near Twenty-fourth-st. and Michigan-av., for $30 per month. Address E 92, 170 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR 1 any length of time. Also, room for lady boarder. South Side. D 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 82 SOUTH Morgan-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, PANTRIES AND CLOSETS, 1 on No. 36 West Kinzie-st., $7 per month. ANDREW PEARSON, 96 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, EN suite, furnished or unfurnished, cheap, three doors from Wabash-av. cars. Apply at 144 Elizabeth-st.

TO RENT—1, 5, OR 2 NICE WARM ROOMS IN THE second story of my house, 1627 South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-second-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, TRANSIENTS accommodated. No. 8 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LOT ON WABASH-AV., ON HUBbard court, in private family, new house, modern improvements—furnished or unfurnished rooms, en suite. Address, for 5 days, C 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED LARGE ROOMS for housekeeping; cook-stove, closets, water, gas, and conveniences. Inquire at 219 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, can be used for light housekeeping. Apply at Room 5, 183 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS AT 192 WEST MADISON, water and gas, low rent to good tenant; one large room with two small rooms attached, with all improvements, at No. 199 West Madison-st., suitable for dentists or any light manufacturing business. COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 175 AND 177 S. South Clark-st., at reasonable rates.

TO RENT—ONE ELEGANT LARGE ROOM ON THE second floor, one block south of Palmer House. 224 State-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, ELEgant furnished rooms in private family; references required. 894 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—724 STATE-ST., A FLOOR OF five rooms, pantry, closets, etc., every convenience for housekeeping; in brick building. O. L. PARRISH, Room 63, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, suitable for light housekeeping. 794 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap to right parties, for light housekeeping. Call to-day or Monday between the hours of 10 and 3 at 92 West Van Buren-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT — FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms; references required. 263 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—277 WEST MONROE-ST., ELEGANT suite and two single rooms furnished; good board if desired.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. THOMPSON HOUSE, 185 South Clark-st. Transients taken. Office E.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. ALSO, 2 two unfurnished rooms, well warmed, with hot and cold water, at 13 South Curtis-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, 87 and 89, over Coliseum.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF THREE ROOMS each and closets, unfurnished, for light housekeeping. Call Monday at No. 213 South Horne-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room for gentleman or gentleman and lady at 103 North Clark, entrance on Indiana-st.

TO RENT—AT 1476 ARNOLD, BETWEEN TWENty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., near State-st. cars, three rooms, all in good order, rent low. E. J. TURNER, 79 State-st.

TO RENT—FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, NEWLY finished, single or en suite, in Bryant Block, northeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.; elevator, and all modern conveniences; rent reasonable. Apply Room 55, Janitor.

TO RENT—629 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms.

TO RENT—FEW NICE FURNISHED ROOMS IN stone-front house. No. 73 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, FINE ORDER, FIRST floor, $16 per month. 92 West Harrison-st. H. E. WEAVER, 188 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$200—PART OF NICE HOUSE, EXCELlent neighborhood, modern improvements, Butterfield-st., near Twenty-seventh. Inquire Cashier, 51 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF TWO-STORY and basement brick house, 344 West Monroe-st., for housekeeping; six rooms and five pantries, gas and water; first-class location and condition. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—320 EAST INDIANA-ST.—SINGLE AND double south-front rooms, suitable for gent and wife or single gents; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—SLEEPING-ROOMS, WARM, RENT $12 per month; transients taken, at 188 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—5 OR 7 ROOMS, COZY AND COMFORTable, to man and wife, West Side, near Ann-st.; in brick house. Want board for self and wife, or would rent one or two with or without board. Address G 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bed-room connected, and fire, in brick building No. 76 North Fourth-st., near Randolph-st. cars. Rent very reasonable.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, NEWLY FURnished, second-story, front, single, or double rooms, with comforts of a home. Address G 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—8 ROOMS IN NEW BRICK HOUSE, every convenience, splendid location. Furniture for sale at $250. Rent $20. Rare chance. Address G 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE, SUITable for light housekeeping, light manufacturing, or sleeping-rooms, very cheap. Steam heating and use of elevator. 77 and 79 South Clark-st., Room 6, third floor, rear building.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS WITH CLOSETS. Inquire at No. 272 West Randolph-st., first floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. 124 Throop-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. Also a lady room-mate wanted at 639 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS. 292 Illinois-st., east of Rush-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 81 ABERdeen-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—9 ROOMS, BRICK house, all modern improvements. 72 Throop-st., opposite Jefferson Park.

TO RENT—4 FURNISHED ROOMS, OR WILL SELL furniture and rent house; well located; North Side. Inquire at 161 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS single or en suite, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. 72 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF 144 SOUTH CLINTON-st., 4 rooms, $11 per month.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS UP STAIRS, WITH WATER, at 775 Wabash-av.; price $15 per month.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, for housekeeping; good refrigerator, indispensable. 725 Lake-st., second floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, very nice, single, en suite, cheapest in city. New brick, northwest corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—TWO OR FOUR ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, complete for housekeeping. 26 West Harrison-st., new brick.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR gent or lady; no other boarders. Address M 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD STORES, BANKING-rooms, offices, sleeping-rooms, and dwellings at low rents to good tenants. J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate and Renting Agent, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF STORES for rent in all parts of the city, see the "Landlord and Tenant" copies free. 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL CIGAR STORE, GOOD LOcation; fixtures for sale cheap. Address D 69, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE BRICK STORES AND ONE dwelling, all

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AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

McCORMICK'S HALL—North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Lecture at 3 p. m. by Robert Collyer. Subject: "Salt."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "The Forty Thieves."

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. "Unsere Sclaven."

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Miltonian Tableaux. Afternoon and evening.

TO-MORROW.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Oates Opera Troupe. "Girofle-Girofla."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. "The Two Orphans."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. California Minstrels.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Red Riding-Hood" and "Conjugal Lessons." Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "The Forty Thieves."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WILEY M. EGAN CHAPTER, NO. 126, R. A. M.—Special Convocation at their Hall, 220 West Twelfth-st., on Monday evening, Dec. 27, for work on the Royal Arch Degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited. Per order E. F. NEWELL, H. P.
O. NICKERSON, Secretary.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—Special Conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, Dec. 27, 1875, for installation of officers. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the Em. Com. G. A. WILLIAMS, Recorder.

CLEVELAND LODGE, No. 211, A. F. & A. M.—The brethren are hereby notified to meet at Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., on Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, for the purpose of performing the last sad duties for our late Brother Silas Peabody Crumb. Services to be held at Epiphany Church, Jefferson Park, at 10:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren invited to attend. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, W. M.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—The members of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., are hereby notified to appear at the Asylum on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 9:30 a. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Sir Knight Silas Peabody Crumb. Funeral from the Church of the Epiphany, Jefferson Park, at 10:30 a. m., by cars to Rosehill. By order of E. C.
G. A. WILLIAMS, Recorder.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, December 26, 1875.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

The usual holiday death-rate was well maintained yesterday. Chicago was fortunately free from any great crime, but other cities made up our quota.

The thermometer stood at 80 degrees in Memphis yesterday, and the deluded populace concluded that the holiday they were celebrating must be Fourth of July. So they let off fire-works and fire-arms, and had quite fair success in slaughtering the bystanders.

A new theory of the recent spasm of activity by the Navy Department is given in our Washington special of this morning. It is said that the alleged enormous expenditures never took place; that many of the ships said to have been refitted are not seaworthy; and that the bustle was all for show, designed to produce a temporary effect, and costing little or nothing.

We have been favored with several bulletins of reforms which the Democrats mean to carry out; but by some singular oversight Civil-Service Reform is not included in any of the catalogues furnished the press. Perhaps the bill which is to forever annul the Democratic dogma "To the victor belong the spoils" may be mislaid in BARNEY CAULFIELD'S mass of manuscripts, embryos of law.

The report that TWEED is at Havana seems to gain in probability. The Augusta (Ga.) *Sentinel* of last Tuesday says that TWEED left Savannah Friday, for Nassau, by the steamer "City of Dallas." Two New York detectives arrived at Savannah Saturday, but they were too late. If the Boss really sailed for Nassau, he is in Cuba by this time, buying Havana cigars with some of his stolen millions, and reflecting on the fact that justice is even more than proverbially blind on Manhattan Island.

The important question of the right of Chinamen to become citizens and voters of the United States will soon be settled. CHOCK WONG, editor of a Mongolian newspaper in San Francisco, is chuck full of resolve to find out whether or not the American eagle is ready to shelter yellow skins, as well as white and black, beneath her wings. He is about to apply for naturalization to the United States District Court, and will appeal the case, if necessary, to the Supreme Court. YUNG WING, Chinese Commissioner of Education to this country, who graduated from Yale College in 1856, was naturalized at Hartford last year, but it is claimed that this was illegal.

Christmas-Eve was celebrated in a peculiar way by the portion of the Christian or Campbellite sect which resides at Abingdon, in Knox County, Ill. There is a college there, which, like the University of Chicago and the Louisiana Legislature, is usually supplied with two presiding officers. The parallel between it and the law-making body of the Pelican State might perhaps be pushed farther, for the faction supporting BUTLER, who has just been deposed from the Presidency, murdered PICKET, who has just been elected President, Christmas-Eve. Our special dispatches of this morning give full details of the affair, which seems to have been an unprovoked and cold-blooded assassination, equally disgraceful to the so-called "college" and the Campbellites.

Lightning has struck again, but this time it is the East that is scorched. The dwellers in the mountain-fastnesses of the Alleghanies, between Virginia and Tennessee, have always been of the opinion gravely expressed by the Pennsylvania Convention called to protest against the first excise case laid by the United States. That Convention, which struck the keynote of the famous "Whisky War," resolved that untaxed distilling was "one of the natural rights of man"! The mountaineers aforesaid have acted on this principle for a century. Taxes are collected from them only by occasional cavalry raids. Advices from Washington show that a party of thirteen mounted detectives have just returned from a two-months' raid, during which they seized and destroyed fifty illicit stills and 10,000 gallons of mash, captured great quantities of highwines and grain, and arrested fifteen distillers. WASHBURN certainly has a "taking way" about him.

The Electoral Districts bill, as originally passed by the French Assembly, gave Paris twenty-five delegates and Lyons eight. It has now been so amended as to make these figures twenty and six, respectively. This is a blow at communism, but it is doubtful whether denying Communists representation will tend to increase their satisfaction with the existing Government. The French plan of trying to smother opposition by force, instead of meeting it by argument, has not been successful enough hitherto to justify this repetition of it.

If yesterday was not Merry Christmas to everybody, the fault is mainly with the unmerry persons. The times are hard, to be sure, but there is one infallible receipt for being happy,—make others so. Those who fed the orphan, clothed the poor, made children glad, had a merry Christmas in their hearts, though sorrow and pain are warp and woof in the web of their everyday life. The day after a festival is apt to be one of headache and dyspepsia, of regret and reaction. To-day the orphan may weep, the poor grumble, the children be sick, but the enjoyment of yesterday is so much solid gain. It can never be lost. Every ray of sunshine that falls on this dull earth is perpetuated, under some form or other, forever.

TAXATION IN CHICAGO.

In the money article of this paper there appeared a few days ago a statement concerning the growth of taxation in this city which contained some comparative figures. These figures were correctly given, but they were defective in the omission of other figures equally pertinent to the subject and necessary for a proper explanation of the matter. It was stated that in 1860 the population of Chicago was 109,206, and in 1874 it was 400,000,—an increase of 262 per cent; while the direct city tax in 1860 was only $373,315, and the tax in 1874 was $5,468,692!—an increase of 1,364 per cent, or five times as fast as the population increased. Under the old style of doing business, the city, having the authority to borrow money, avoided taxation and sold bonds, leaving the future to pay the interest and principal. The growth of the city was so rapid that the extension of water mains and of the sewerage system required immense expenditures, and, as these were not to be paid for by special taxes, the revenue for that purpose was derived almost exclusively from the sale of bonds. So, largely for schoolhouses. The statement made omits to mention the fact that the rates of taxation for specific purposes were in former times limited by the charter, and that demagogism refused to advance the aggregate valuation of taxable property. Thus in 1856 the total assessment of taxable property in Chicago was $31,736,084, and in 1860, four years thereafter, covering a period of great growth, the assessment had only increased to $37,053,512. In 1860 the total valuation of real estate was but $31,198,000, and of personal property not quite $6,000,000.

The extension of the city necessarily increased expenditures. In 1864 the revenue from taxation was $975,000, and special assessments as much more. The public debt, which had been incurred during previous years, then began to assume large proportions. In 1868 and 1869 the system of valuation was changed to full cash, and the total of taxable property was returned in the latter year at $266,024,380, and the revenue collected exceeded $3,990,000 (nearly four millions). In December, 1869, the debt of the city had reached $10,754,000, of which over $7,000,000 was for water and sewerage, and the remainder tunnels, school-houses, and canal-deepening bonds. The bonds sold in 1870, before the new Constitution went into effect, swelled the debt to thirteen and a half millions, which sum represents the expenditures in addition to general and special taxation.

Then came the Great Fire, with its sweeping destruction of public property, most of which has been renewed. In 1870 the new Constitution prohibited any further increase of the city debt, and established the pay-as-you-go system.

Under the vast increase of population, and consequent increase of the expenditures for all purposes, the cost of maintaining several departments, as conducted by professional tax-eaters, had become enormous when compared with the cost in 1860. In round numbers, we now pay annually a million of dollars for schools, nearly a million for gas, a million more for police, another million for interest. The Fire Department has likewise grown more costly, the number of bridges has been more than doubled; we now build sewers and lay water-pipe, and pay cash for them. In one year we recently expended $700,000 for sewers alone. Our funded debt remains where it was in August, 1870. The City of Chicago has been largely reconstructed since the fire in many of its public buildings and other improvements. The paved streets have been largely extended, the sewerage and water-system enlarged, new and additional bridges constructed, all of which have added to the general cost of the City Government. While our revenue from direct taxation has increased in the fifteen years, the assessed value of property has increased, despite the fire and all its losses, over 700 per cent. The rate of taxation on the cash value of the taxable real and personal property in this city in 1875, for city purposes, is about one and one-fourth per cent.

We do not question or deny that the municipal expenditures of Chicago are extravagant in many things; that there has been an unwarranted number of useless offices created and maintained at great cost; that the salaries for unskilled and commonplace labor and services are excessive; that there are useless offices existing, which the Common Council, instead of abolishing, are increasing. All this is undoubtedly true, and Chicago is no exception to the general rule of the unjustifiable increase of expenditures in all the large cities. Providentially, however, we have in Chicago a constitutional restraint upon the increase of public debt, and the City Government is limited in its expenditures to the actual proceeds of taxation. We are not bled both by excessive taxation and increase of public debt, as are other cities, and the actual tax levied during the last three years has been about the same amount each year. We have seemingly reached our maximum of taxation for city purposes, and, when the losses by the fire shall have been fully restored, it is not likely that the present aggregate of tax will be increased by any honest City Government beyond what may be demanded by the ordinary increase of the city's wants.

TAXING CHURCH PROPERTY.

In view of the agitation of the question of taxing church property, growing out of the recommendation of the President in his message and its wide-spread discussion, the New York *Tribune* has compiled a long and detailed statement of the values of church property in 1870, from official figures, from which we select a few general items of interest. The entire value of church property in the United States in the above year was $354,483,581. The Methodist denomination, which includes more members than any other Protestant sect in the United States, owned property valued at $69,854,121, which was $10,000,000 more than the property credited to the Roman Catholics, $16,000,000 more than that of the Presbyterians, and $28,000,000 more than that of the Baptists. Of this amount, the Methodist Church North held $40,000,000. It is estimated, from the present rate of increase, that the total value of Methodist Church property in 1880 will reach $100,000,000. The value of the church property of the Baptists in 1870 was $41,608,198, and the rate of increase is steadily augmenting, the denomination now numbering 1,633,939 members and 20,520 churches, which is an increase of 4,241 churches and 517,805 members since 1869. There are sixty-two ecclesiastical divisions of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, representing in 1870 a property value of $60,985,556, or an average of less than $1,000,000 for each diocese. Of this amount, the churches in the Diocese of New York held $5,000,000. The Congregationalists in 1870 held property valued at $25,069,698, which is also rapidly increasing, the Church having gained between 1864 and 1874 784 churches and 79,011 members. The Protestant Episcopal Church has fifty-one dioceses and missions, and its property was valued in 1870 at $36,514,549, which is set down at under the mark. Of the wealth of the churches of this denomination in New York City, the *Tribune* says:

> There are 193 churches and chapels in the Diocese of New York, more than seventy of which are in New York City alone. The churches vary considerably in size and wealth, though the majority of those in the city represent a large amount of property. The churches outside the city, it was thought, would range between $5,000 and $30,000. In this city, Trinity Church is the chief. It is owned by a corporation, the income of which, according to the statement of Gen. DIX, the Comptroller, is equal to the legal interest on about $7,000,000. The corporation represents seven churches, Trinity, St. Paul's, St. John's, St. Chrysostom's, St. Augustine's, St. Cornelius', and Trinity Chapel. To several of the churches a cemetery is attached. There is no taxation on the church edifices, or the ground on which they stand, or the cemeteries. But in addition to these churches and cemeteries, the corporation owns a large amount of very valuable property, which is leased. A portion of the real estate is leased for long terms, and another portion for one or two years. The occupants of the long-term leases pay taxes, the corporation paying the taxes on the short-term leases.

The various branches of the Presbyterians owned property in 1870 to the value of $63,624,511. The total value of the property of these six denominations foots up $297,656,633, leaving a valuation of $53,826,948 for the other denominations. Whether this amount has increased during the past five years as rapidly as the President calculates, is immaterial and does not affect the question at issue. It is certain that the value of church property is augmenting much faster than the increase of membership. The President's position, that all church property except cemeteries should be taxed, is a sound one. As it stands now, little church corporations are taxed for the benefit of big ones, and the whole community is paying a church tithe for the support of denominations, from the fact that the deficit in the revenue caused by the non-taxation of church property is spread over the general tax list. The whole system of immunity from taxation is demoralizing, and there is no good reason that we have yet seen advanced why a church corporation holding millions of dollars' worth of property in a city should not pay taxes upon the amount as a railroad or bank corporation does. An argument is made that church institutions which are not run for fiscal revenue should at least be exempted, but both corporations and individuals are heavily taxed upon property which is unproductive and yields no revenue.

The Rev. THOMAS TANELL, of New York, makes these valuable points in behalf of church taxation, and there is a vast deal in them:

> If all real estate, of every kind and no matter to whom belonging, had to pay taxes and assessments, a great good would be accomplished. It would make church corporations and other corporate bodies a most excellent vigilance committee over the taxation of property. There are no more shrewd, energetic, and vigilant men, where their own interests are concerned, than they are. If they had to pay taxes, they would look after taxation, and take care that it was not unjust or excessive. They would be opposed to extravagant and dishonest expenditure of public money. They would insist on honesty and economy, and if the public money should be stolen the churches would ring with denunciations, and the best men in the community would be up in arms against thieves. Now they are silent or indifferent, because their poorer neighbors, who probably never entered their churches, have to pay their taxes for them, while our big-hearted, generous legislators remit all assessments without being asked to do so. Of course, they never expect any return for their generosity at other people's expense.
>
> Besides, the exemption of certain property from taxation has a tendency to make the managers of churches and other institutions acquire and hold unproductive more property than is necessary for them, thus increasing uselessly the burdens of the community. If they had to pay taxes like others they would hold only what was necessary for them, and keep it in a productive condition.

ANOTHER GLADSTONE PAMPHLET.

Ex-Prime Minister GLADSTONE, who is universally recognized as champion of the opposition to the temporal and political power of the Vatican, has prepared another paper upon the subject for the British *Church Quarterly Review*, which will be read with considerable interest. There are two points of special interest in the paper. The first is the general fact that Ultramontanism will be the ally of France in her next struggle with Germany for the hegemony of Europe,—a struggle to which Mr. GLADSTONE looks forward with certainty. He has made this point before in his pamphlets, but never with so much directness as now. He briefly sketches the events of the past quarter of a century by showing that when, in 1848, the Italians overthrew the sacerdotal Government and established the Republic, the swords of four Governments—France, Austria, Spain, and Naples—were drawn against them to maintain the old doctrine of MONTALEMBERT, that all members of the Latin communion are invested with a right of proper citizenship in Italy. Naples and Spain made a feeble defense of the Vatican, being feeble powers. Austrian intervention reached its limit years ago. France upheld the temporal power and the Papal throne until 1870, when the exigencies of the German campaign compelled her to evacuate Civita Vecchia. Now Mr. GLADSTONE foresees that "the powerful setting of the current of human motive and inclination, which we all term Fate," is determining France towards another deadly contest with Germany. When that time comes, Mr. GLADSTONE does not look for any alliance with France as between State and State. He says:

> The true ally of France will be an ally without a name; it will be the Ultramontane minority which pervades the world; which triumphs in Belgium; which brags in England; which partly governs and partly plots in France; which disquiets, though without strength to alarm, Germany and Austria; which is weaker perhaps in Italy than in any of these countries; but which is everywhere coherent, everywhere tenacious of its purposes, everywhere knows its mind, follows its leaders, and bides its time. This minority, which hates Germany and persecutes Italy, will, by a fatal and inevitable attraction, be the one fast ally of France, if ever France be again so far overmastered by her own internal foes as to launch again upon a wild career of political ambition wearing the dishonorable and fictitious garb of religious fanaticism.

Mr. GLADSTONE in the role of the prophet does not foretell what the result will be. Perhaps it is so apparent that it does not need announcement. In the next war, Italy will not stand alone, for Italy will be the subjective point of the contest. She will have material defense. Austria is no longer her enemy, nor is Russia, while Germany and England and the Netherlands are her staunch allies. There can be but one issue to such a contest, and that issue will forever shatter the temporal pretensions of the Papal throne. It will virtually be a contest, not between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, but between civilization and a Papal assumption dating back into mediæval times,—a contest for the absolute separation of Church and State, and for physical and spiritual freedom.

The second point made by Mr. GLADSTONE is special in its nature, and locates one of the principal dangers to the Vatican in the growing demand of the people to choose local priests. During the past four years, according to Mr. GLADSTONE'S assertion, fifty-six Bishops have been allowed to enter upon the duties of their dioceses with only a Papal title and without paying any regard to the wishes of the Italian State, the clergy, or the people, and sixty-six more, who have demanded the *exequatur* with such non-fulfillment of conditions that it could not be given, have been allowed by the Pope to assume their places. The Italian people have revolted against this ignoring of them, and the Government is also beginning to assert its rights by reclaiming the Episcopal residences, while in various parts of Italy the parishes are choosing their clergymen by popular election, sometimes directly and sometimes by transferring that duty to the elective bodies of the communes. As a case in point, Mr. GLADSTONE relates the following:

> Until recently, the See of Mantua had the fortune to be occupied by a Bishop of moderate sentiments. On a vacancy at his death, the Court of Rome, acting on its now invariable policy, filled the office with a thorough-paced Vaticanist. Mgr. ROTA has not obtained, or even asked, the *exequatur*, but claims, nevertheless, all the rights and powers attaching to the appointment. In this state of things the Parish of San Giovanni del Dosso became vacant. It was a benefice in the gift of the Bishop, of course presuming him to be regularly appointed to his see. Anticipating the arrival of a pastor after the Vatican's own heart, the people met in the presence of a Notary, and, in a manner perfectly orderly, elected for their priest a clergyman named DON LONARDI, in whom they thought they had reason to place confidence. They also chose for his assistant a certain DON COELLI. They do not appear to have desired or contemplated anything in the nature of religious change. Through the Fabbocieria, or Fabric-vestry, of the parish, the choice of DON LONARDI at San Giovanni was made known to the Syndic of the commune, which is called Quistello, by the transmission of the *atto di nomina*, together with a letter, which charges upon the Bishop a breach of his word, and sets forth very ingeniously that only after months of correspondence they had thus proceeded to right themselves.

As against this quiet determination of the people of Italy the Vatican is powerless, since the Government will support the people in their determination. To oppose it would at once provoke an issue between the people, backed by their Government, and the Papal throne, with its following of Cardinals and decayed Princes, holding a nominal rank and influence which are mainly the outgrowth of nepotism. The result of such a contest would not be doubtful. It would strike a direct and damaging blow at the temporal pretensions of the Vatican, and would hasten that time which, as Mr. GLADSTONE says, "will determine the triumph or decline of the principles and policy of Vaticanism in the Latin communion."

STARTLING WHISKY REVELATIONS.

Now that Judge BLODGETT has issued a *venire* for a new United States Grand Jury, it is proper to expect more revelations about the operations of the Chicago Whisky Ring, for the investigation of which the Grand Jury has been especially summoned. But the first revelations come from a quarter from which they were not expected, whether regarded as a matter of news or as an intimation where the State's evidence is to come from. A journal which has heretofore laid claim to respectability, if not to prominence or influence,—none other than the *Inter-Ocean*,—has made almost a confession for itself. It has printed an article which is susceptible of no other construction than that of an awful fear of impending calamity in its own household. In that article the editors of the *Inter-Ocean* charge Secretary BRISTOW, who inaugurated the war on the whisky thieves, with being himself implicated in the frauds he is doing so much to expose and punish. If such a charge were made, under the circumstances, without any evidence whatever, it would be regarded either as partisan spleen, if coming from Democratic sources, or as an effort to subvert the punishment of the thieves, if coming from Republican sources. But, with the show of evidence which the *Inter-Ocean* makes, the case is so lamentably attenuated that it seems as though nothing could have prompted it but a guilty conscience and a desire to set up a fire-in-the-rear with a forlorn hope of escape. This is the first evidence we have had or heard that connects the editors of the *Inter-Ocean* with the Chicago Whisky Ring, and we would have given it no credit had it come from anybody but themselves.

It is not proper to hold Gen. BABCOCK responsible for the loose and vapid statements that are made by the *Inter-Ocean* apparently on his behalf; but, if he has authorized these statements, then the article is likewise the most damaging evidence that has yet been made public concerning his alleged complicity in the whisky frauds. The allegation of the *Inter-Ocean* article is that Gen. BABCOCK intends to appear before a Democratic Committee of Congress and make a statement of all he knows concerning the Whisky Ring, under the protection of the United States statute which provides that no testimony given by a witness before Congress shall be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding against him. If Gen. BABCOCK intends to do this, he must proceed upon the belief that he is only on trial in a local court at St. Louis, and he ignores the fact that he is really on trial before the whole country, and that his acquittal or conviction in the minds of the people involves his good fame or eternal infamy. He also ignores the evident purpose of Mr. RANDALL'S proposed Committee, which is to get all the Government evidence in the whisky cases made public, in order that the prosecutions may be defeated, and the Republican party deprived of the advantage of having fully exposed the revenue frauds and brought every guilty man to punishment. The *Inter-Ocean* says that Gen. BABCOCK proposes to aid this infamous partisan project with his own testimony, after having satisfied himself by legal advice that his testimony will not criminate himself in the criminal proceeding now pending against him at St. Louis.

The *Inter-Ocean* also charges that BABCOCK'S proposed testimony before the Democratic Committee will implicate Secretary BRISTOW, and show, to quote from the *Inter-Ocean* article, that "he (BRISTOW) has from the start been as deep in the mud as JOHN A. JOYCE is now in the Penitentiary." Standing alone, this assertion is confronted with the strong improbability that a man occupying Secretary BRISTOW'S position should, of his own motion, proceed to the exposure of frauds in which he was himself implicated, an exposure which he could have suppressed as well as not. But—*parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus*—here is the startling revelation against BRISTOW which BABCOCK is said to be about to make:

> BABCOCK has for a long time hunted up BRISTOW'S record. He has demonstrated that BRISTOW has been attorney and counsel for whisky men in Louisville and Cincinnati; that his brother-in-law, WELLER, is a brother of WELLER, the Louisville whisky man; and that whenever BRISTOW visits Louisville he makes his home at the residence of his brother-in-law. BABCOCK has hunted up the farther fact that when BRISTOW goes to Cincinnati he makes the residence of HOBART his home while in that town. HOBART is connected with one of the largest whisky houses in Cincinnati.

Now suppose all this true, admit that Gen. BABCOCK and the *Inter-Ocean* can prove beyond any question every allegation in the above paragraph, what of it? Was there anything wrong or unusual about Secretary BRISTOW, as a lawyer, being attorney for whisky-distillers in Louisville before he became Secretary of the Treasury or even dreamt of succeeding to that position? Is not that, if it be a fact, taken in connection with his official prosecution of the Ring since he has become Secretary of the Treasury, an additional credit to him? Is it anything startling or dreadful that Secretary BRISTOW should stop at his brother-in-law's house when he visits Louisville, or at a friend's house when he visits Cincinnati? These things are simply puerile; and, while they may be so or may not, if the *Inter-Ocean* has nothing else on which to base its grave charge, it would have been better for its own reputation had it remained silent.

The *Inter-Ocean* has thus forced upon public conviction the strong probability that one or more of its editors are implicated in some way in the whisky frauds which Secretary BRISTOW is prosecuting at this point. The mere fact that Secretary BRISTOW found it necessary for the public interests to discharge from the office of Appraiser at this port one of the principal editors of the *Inter-Ocean* is not, of itself, sufficient to account for this reckless assault on his official integrity. There must be something deeper than this, and the conclusion is inevitable that either the *Inter-Ocean* is interested in defeating the prosecutions of the whisky thieves here by a policy of threat and intimidation, or that some of its editors have determined to turn State's evidence. The present indication is, that it is not GHOLSEN or RUSSELL who is going to "squeal," but some *Inter-Ocean* man.

OUR NEW CUSTOMERS.

The future of American trade grows with the passing days. We have won, wit hin the last decade, two great communities of customers, and we are now stretching iron arms towards a third. The abolition of slavery doubled the Southern demand for some of our wares. The negro had been treated in something the same way as the mythical horse which was trained to live on one straw a day. He was supplied with only the barest necessaries. Louisiana planters publicly passed a resolution declaring that, in their judgment, it was cheaper to work the slaves so hard and treat them so ill that they died in seven years, rather than try by better treatment to prolong their powers. A race thus regarded took from the world only the coarsest cloth and food. It produced much less than it might, because it consumed much less than it should. By striking the shackles from the slave, we have raised him from a brute to a man, from a being whose demands were limited by the arbitrary will of a tyrannical master to one who, as his own master, makes his own demands. The result is the practical addition of a vast community in the South to our customers. The South buys more from the North now than she did in 1860. The lessened demand of the ex-masters is more than offset by the increased demand of the ex-slaves. If she buys more, she must produce more. And she does so. Her worn-out fields are regaining their ancient fertility under the painstaking care of the peasant proprietor, while her virgin soil yields to the freeman crops which land like it ne'er gave the slave or his owner. It is a significant fact—at once an effect and a cause of the new prosperity of the South—that Northern cities are eagerly pushing their railway communications towards the tropics. New York and Baltimore put their trust in diagonal belts of iron; Cincinnati is taxing herself to carry a railroad due south from her site; even St. Louis is thinking that it might be a good thing to construct a Southern road before the end of the next century; and Chicago has already two iron arms which grasp the trade of Mobile and New Orleans, and level the tiny watershed between the great lakes and the great river by putting us at the head of the Mississippi Valley. The new trade with the South has one marked effect upon the money market. The blacks in that section are like the blacks of Hindostan,—hoarders of money. This has been especially true of them since the failure of the Freedmen's Bank. Now, when they cannot put their savings into land, they put them into stockings. There is a constant monetary balance of trade against New York City. The currency that flows westward from the metropolis all returns, when the crops have been moved and the fall flurry is over. But of the volume of currency that is carried southward, only part is brought back. The difference—a difference that is counted by millions—represents the new hoards of the negroes. In the same way, Hindostan has been a sink of gold and silver for unknown ages. With returning confidence in the South, this feature of our trade will disappear. But the failure of the Freedmen's Bank must first, unfortunately, be forgotten.

The second great community to be newly numbered among our customers is that of the Chinese. Their trade is partly a re-conquest, partly a new conquest. We used to send them, in our days of low tariff and honest money, articles, many in number, but few in kind. Now we are supplying more of their wants, even if our aggregate exports to the Flowery Land are below those of '59. The fact is due to the Chinese residents on the Pacific Slope. Maltreated, bullied, cursed, and legislated against, the patient Mongolian has clung to California, built his joss-house there, and clustered his cabins about it. He has learned to use many things of American manufacture, and has carried the customs thus gained back to his native land. Hence has arisen a large and a growing demand from China for many American commodities. We are shipping her cottons via Manchester and hundreds of other articles via San Francisco.

Beyond the Rio Grande lies the next great field for mercantile effort. Mexico is rich in many things which we consume, poor in many things which we produce. An exchange of commodities would be mutually and highly beneficial. Our Minister to Mexico is now on a sort of crusade through the South, preaching the profits of Mexican trade. Public attention, in New Orleans and elsewhere, has been aroused, and we may confidently expect, ere long, a great increase in our trade with our sister Republic.

There are other fields tempting to the trader near by. There is Cuba, with her wealth of tropical products; and South America, with her teeming millions to be clothed in our cottons, and her tangled forests of precious woods to be cut down and carried off; and the vast prairies of British America, with their treasures of fertility waiting for the magic touch of the plow. When the rising tide of settlement has flowed over them, their grain will come via St. Paul to Chicago, seeking an exchange for the manufactures of the Northwest. There will be no lack of customers in the future. If we will sell, the world will buy. But if we keep out the world by a tariff-wall, and suffer our business interests to flounder in the quicksand of a shifting currency, we shall effectually prevent our selling and the world's buying.

During the year just closed, the government of Cook County has expended $1,049,872, six-sevenths of which sum is paid by taxation on property in the city. In this list of expenditures we have the following items:

County Agent's office	$167,038
County Hospital	61,996
Insane Asylum	75,057
Poor-House	75,451
Dieting prisoners	38,850
Sheriff's office	86,181
Out-door relief	22,630
County employes	45,000
Total	$559,513

This list does not include an expenditure of $77,363 for building County Hospital, nor $103,000 for building an addition to the Insane Asylum. Practically, the $559,513 is expended in the name of charity; a small proportion to the indigent poor, a larger sum to official and other able-bodied paupers, and the rest stolen and squandered. Unfortunately, we can see in the present composition of the County Board no promise of any reform in this branch of the tax-levying government of the city.

HARD TIMES AT THE THEATRES.

The managers say the times are hard. They tell us "The bottom has fallen out of amusements." The reason why the bottom has fallen out they explain to be, that the people are economizing. It is true that the attendance at some theatres has been smaller this year than usual. Good performances have been given at a loss. Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, one of the best tragedians living, filled an unsatisfactory engagement at McVicker's Theatre, though his personation of *Richard III.* was far superior to any that has been seen on the American boards for years. Mr. T. A. HALL, who opened the New Chicago Theatre with a good stock company, was obliged to seek in Southern cities the appreciation he could not find here. Col. WOOD'S Museum has not obtained bounteous returns from exhibitions of "living curiosities" in theatrical performances. The finest stock company ever seen in Philadelphia has barely held its own. Mr. DALY, of New York, has not been able to make both ends meet. In London and Paris, theatricals have been, at some places, unusually dull. These facts, at first sight, seem to make a firm foundation for the statement of the managers that "The bottom has fallen out." But an examination will disperse the generalization. Every city in Europe and America has some theatres that are doing well. Those that are doing the best have the highest reputation for liberal management. All the theatres in Boston are prospering. The Union Square, the Park, and Wallack's, in New York, and the Walnut, in Philadelphia, have been making money. The theatrical income in Paris has been larger this year than ever before. Even in Chicago the hard times do not extend to all the theatres. The negro-minstrel company now performing at Hooley's Theatre—whose success we should almost regret if it were not so honestly won—has no cause to complain of popular neglect.

The truth is, that the hard times are felt most severely at the least deserving places of amusement. The people economize in their amusements by cutting off the poorest ones. They do not patronize bad or indifferent entertainments. They cannot afford to do so; the times are too hard. There is nothing they sacrifice easier than the luxury of looking at bad actors in a bad play; or, worse still, the torture of seeing a good play murdered by *Bottom the Weaver, Snout the Tinker*, and *Flute the Bellows-Mender*. No wonder the bottom is out when such performances are given. It ought to have been out long ago. The longer it keeps out, the better for the interests of dramatic art everywhere.

What the people of Chicago want is a good dramatic company under an intelligent management. Such an organization they will support, in hard as well as in easy times. They will never again, we believe, be satisfied with anything less. Chicago is struggling out of and above her provincial existence. The provisions for the artistic tastes of her people that were once sufficient are now totally inadequate. Permutations and combinations of sticks and stars, stars and sticks, will no longer be found remunerative. Hard times are no justification of bad actors and cheap performances. No careful merchant provides for business depression by lowering the quality of his stock and keeping his prices at the old standard; and no theatrical manager who adopts this policy deserves success or will have it. In the season following the fire of 1871, when the city was full of money and strangers, some of the managers made fortunes. Because they can no longer do as well, they blame the people and the times. They have no reason to do so. The times demand vigorous action and a generous policy or retirement from business. The people insist upon having the worth of their money upon a hard-money basis. Until their demands are satisfied, they will tolerate nothing at all. Their cry is "Good amusements or none."

Yale has challenged Harvard to row an eight-oared, four-mile race, with coxswains, and the challenge has been accepted. Thereat a number of papers have hastily imagined that this action involved the withdrawal of both from the College Rowing Association. This may not be so. Both universities were represented at the meeting in Hartford not long ago, to arrange the preliminaries of the intercollegiate regatta, and both expected, at the time, to be represented in the final meeting at New York next month. It would be a bad blunder for either to withdraw from the Association at this time. There have been five intercollegiate regattas. Harvard has rowed in all of them and won none. Yale has rowed in four and won one. This is not a record which would make the retirement of either a very dignified proceeding. At the same time, it must be remembered that such matters are settled by merry mobs of boys who act without much reflection and have a remarkable capacity for making fools of themselves in haste and repenting in leisure, so that the withdrawal may come to pass. Yale has always been opposed to the general races, and Harvard has grieved over the fact that she started them. Then, too, the recent damaging charges of fraud by Cornell and Columbia at the last race, which the stand Boston *Advertiser* set afloat, may have induced such a decision. The withdrawal would be a plucky thing in a certain way, inasmuch as the two colleges must know now they will be ridiculed and abused therefor; but the pluck does not pardon the blunder.

The *Aspect*, the new paper issued in the interests of the Reformed Episcopal Church, has made its appearance, with the name of SAMUEL FALLOWS, D. D., as editor-in-chief at the head of its columns. It is a large, handsome paper of twenty pages, four of which are given to advertising, which is a very substantial and hopeful part of every newspaper, religious or otherwise. The remaining pages are filled with editorial and selected matter. The editorial pages contain ten editorials, contributed by Bishop CUMMINS, Bishop CHEADLE, and the Rev. Messrs. MARSHALL B. SMITH, of Passaic, N. J.; W. H. COOPER, D. D., Chicago; W. M. POSTLETHWAITE, Baldimore; H. M. COLLISSON, of Ottawa, Ont.; and JOSEPH D. WILSON, of Peoria, Ill. All of its departments are well represented, and we see no reason why the *Aspect* should not have a long and profitable lease of life. If it is kept up with the same ability that marks its initial number, it will certainly deserve success.

Judge DALY, of New York, has rendered a decision which will be likely to produce a pang in the breasts of thousands of people. His decision is to the effect that pianos can be seized for the debts of the persons who hire them. The pang will not only afflict the hirer, but also the renter, as he contemplates the possibility of seeing his second-hand piano coming back to him and lying idle in his warerooms. There will be many, however, who will secretly rejoice that the piano is going out of their neighborhood, and that the piano-pounder may be brought low by this decision. There are pianos, and then there *are* pianos; but of all pianos the hired piano in the hands of a person truly industrious is a thing of noise and a nuisance forever.

According to the information gathered by a TRIBUNE reporter, Ed. PHILLIPS was very mild on the *Staats-Zeitung* in assessing the value of its presses, types, job office, boilers, engines, machinery, and other personal property used in the printing business. It is stated that the "honest Assessor" valued the whole of its personal effects at $600, and in transferring this to another book the sum was reduced to $200, and charged against the "*Staats-Zeitung*," so the concern is not taxed at all on its personalty. The other morning papers were assessed from $65,000 to $70,000 each on their presses, types, etc., to which the State Board added 33 per cent.

OBITUARY.

CHIEF-JUSTICE PALEN.

The Hon. JOSEPH G. PALEN, Chief Justice of New Mexico, died at Santa Fe recently, in the 64th year of his age. He was born in Palenville, N. Y., in 1811, and graduated from Amherst College in 1835. After completing his college course he studied law, and soon after his admission to the Bar became Master in Chancery. In 1842 he was the Whig candidate for Congress, and in 1853 for County Judge. A severe illness shortly afterwards compelled him to abandon his profession and he became a farmer. In 1861 he was appointed Postmaster of Hudson, and continued in office until 1869, and was then appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New M

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Mr. G. Percy English—better known as "Johnny"—is in Chicago, visiting his friends. He is attached to the personal staff of Elmer Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service, as Private Secretary. Mr. English has a large acquaintance in this city, having had occasion, during his connection with THE TRIBUNE, to "interview" a large part of the able-bodied male population.

A Salt Lake paper, not having the fear of the great Prophet before its eyes, discoursed thus about Brigham Young: "We are pleased to chronicle the great improvement in the old fraud's health, and prophesy it will be permanent until he is again needed in court on account of his murders or lustful proclivities, when he will doubtless produce a score of medical certificates to the effect that he is about to enter the valley of the shadow of death."

The New York *Evening Post* directs the attention of patriotic and benevolent citizens to the extreme destitution of Mr. John Blake Washington, of Sumnerville, S. C., a grandson of Col. William Washington, who was a gallant Revolutionary soldier, and a cousin of the immortal George. The entire fortune of John Blake Washington was swept away by the late Civil War. He and his family are now in need of assistance.

The story that David A. Wells and Carl Schurz are about to become the responsible editors of the *Public* (newspaper), formerly called the *Financier*, of this city, is untrue. It is possible that both may form a nominal connection with the *Public* as "corresponding editors;" but that journal, as was announced when it changed its name, will remain under its present competent management. Mr. Wells is at present wholly occupied in supervising the publication of a new book on politico-economic subjects, which is likely to surpass any of his former efforts to inculcate sound economic doctrine in this country.—*New York Evening Post.*

"Our Carter"—C. Henry Harrison, of the West Side—must have found something exceedingly funny in the toast "Agriculture, the basis of prosperity of the nation," at the banquet to the Congressional excursion. The Philadelphia *Times* says that the humor of his remarks and the general jollity of his conduct gave the merry members license to enjoy themselves, which they did thoroughly by throwing champagne-corks at each other and at outsiders, much to the dismay of the Park policemen who were on guard, and who made several ineffectual attempts to stop the fun.

Prof. Tyndall sends a long letter to the *Nation* in reply to certain observations of its critic upon one of his works. In closing, Prof. Tyndall speaks of the praise he secured by his lectures in this country, saying: "It came to me unasked,—an incident, not an aim,—shining, as your own Emerson would put it, pleasantly, because spontaneously, upon the necessary journey of my life. It was not, I can say truly, the applause of large assemblies that constituted my chief happiness in the United States; but the ever-growing proof, for the most part undemonstrative, that, without swerving from my duty, I had gained a modicum of the affection of the American people. That I prized; and that I have sought to keep free from fleck, material or intellectual."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—A. A. Long and W. S. Perkins, Cincinnati; W. E. Jones, Minneapolis; E. A. Bayrd and A. J. Stratton, St. Louis; Samuel Newell, New York; W. W. Miller, Watertown, Iowa; J. B. Cromwell, Denver; G. H. Sanborn, New York; J. G. Ross, Quebec; H. D. Dodge, Newburyport, Mass.

....Grand Pacific—A. O. Bradley, New York; C. B. Porter, Fort Wayne; S. A. Trowbridge, Pekin; J. J. Mahoney and J. M. Beardsley, Rock Island; the Hon. W. S. Woods, Carlisle, Pa.; E. W. Bryant, St. Louis; W. S. Thompson, Peoria; the Hon. J. N. Drummond, Toledo; the Hon. J. W. Bunn, Springfield; H. A. Taylor, New York; E. R. Brosos and G. W. Colby, Boston; R. A. Wemyss, Glasgow, Scotland.

.....Tremont House—J. E. Stanard and bride, Denver; Gen. J. M. Kelley, United States Army; the Hon. J. P. Kidder, Dakota; H. E. Mundy, Boston; Samuel Keyes, Pittsburg; C. S. Russell, Detroit; J. C. Crouston, Syracuse; C. F. Hayward, Hannibal, Mo.; S. P. Howe, Davenport; C. P. Johnson, Council Bluffs; D. P. Smiley, New York; S. M. Gould, Ypsilanti, Mich.

....Sherman House—J. H. Mountain, Omaha; J. M. Danforth, Dubuque; M. B. Bush, Buffalo; Samuel Gardner, Washington; J. Y. McClintock, Michigan Lake; C. E. Jones, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; J. M. Southworth, Woodstock; J. M. Leighton, Woodstock; J. H. Brewster, Milwaukee; G. D. Chaplin, San Francisco; G. S. Rose and G. Gillette, Cleveland.

Gardner House—R. E. Dawson, agent Mrs. J. A. Oates, New York; W. A. Steele, Baltimore; J. L. Dudley, Milwaukee; H. C. McCullough, St. Louis.

Bollinger's Dry Champagne.

Among the brands of Dry Champagne of extra quality that have recently come into favor in the United States that of "Renaudin Bollinger & Co." holds a conspicuous place.

This wine is produced in Verzenay and Bouzy, in the heart of the champagne district of France, where grows the much-esteemed red grape of champagne, and is particularly admired for its delicate dry flavor.

The brand is rapidly becoming well known and highly esteemed among connoisseurs in Great Britain, and in Russia and Germany it has long been a favorite, and Mr. Bollinger, who is a grower and not a mere merchant, as are many of the shippers of champagnes, recently determined to introduce it in the American market under his own well-known brand in preference to selling his surplus production at home, where it is in large demand. With this view the well-known house of Edward & John Burke, of No. 40 Beaver street, were appointed sole agents for the United States, and the wine through their efforts is becoming better and more favorably known.

As an illustration of the estimation in which this brand is held in England, it may be mentioned that a large supply of "Bollinger" was furnished on board the "Serapis" for the use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and suite on his recent voyage to India.—*N. Y. World.*

The Bollinger wine is for sale in Chicago by W. H. Schimpferman.

Real Satisfactory Music.

The winter days have closed in upon us, and home pleasures grow doubly attractive. There is no source of family enjoyment so certain or so lasting as music. There is no music so sure to result satisfactorily, or so capable of almost infinite variety, as that which may be evoked from a good piano or organ. Take, for instance, such an instrument as the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s piano, the Smith American, or Silver Bell Orchestral organ, or the Kimball and the Union pianos,—they are perennial sources of refined pleasure to any household. Grand in tone; made so as to insure durability for generations, and handsomely cased, they appeal to both ear and eye, and are artistic fountains of enjoyment wherever introduced. Musicians and the musical public are a unit in their expressions of admiration and esteem for these instruments. All of the makes of these pianos and organs are sold at W. W. Kimball's, corner of State and Adams streets.

The Hershey School of Musical Art.

Parents desiring for their children musical instruction of a thorough and artistic character will do well to investigate the plans of this school. Here a body of able teachers offer unusual advantages. Mrs. Hershey is a lady of fine culture, proficient in the three great schools of singing, the German, Italian, and English; and, what is better and rarer than this, is a judicious and successful teacher. The Instrumental Director, Mr. W. S. B. Mathews, is widely known as an experienced teacher of the piano and a writer on musical education. With him are associated the eminent organist, Mr. H. Clarence Eddy, Madame von Kleuze, and others. Pupils in piano, organ, or singing, have free instruction in Theory. Free admission to numerous classical concerts, lectures, etc. Pupils register any day this week from 9 to 6, at 42 South Ann street.

Best Holiday Gift.

The latest device in machine sewing is the "New Automatic Sewing-Machine," which is creating quite a sensation in the market. No better gift can be selected for mother, wife, sister, or friend. No special discounts offered to tempt purchasers, but perfect approbation and delight guaranteed to the possessor. Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company, Nos. 150 and 152 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Masonic Elections and Installations in Chicago and the West.

Presentation to W. M. Dixon by the Members of Keystone Lodge.

Grand-Master Sherman on the Finances of the Odd-Fellows of Illinois.

Ceremonies at the Institution of Imperial Lodge, No. 37, K. of P.

MASONIC.
THE CONSISTORY.

At the triennial assembly of Oriental Sovereign Consistory Thirty-second Degree, S. P. R. S., held at their Asylum Thursday evening last, the following officers were duly elected and installed to serve for the ensuing three years:

Ill. Commander-in-Chief—G. W. Barnard, Thirty-third Degree.
Ill. First Lieutenant Commander—H. H. Pond, Thirty-third Degree.
Ill. Second Lieutenant Commander—J. O'Neill, Thirty-second Degree.
Ill. Grand Minister of State—A. Russell, Thirty-second Degree.
Ill. Grand Chancellor—E. P. Tobey, Thirty-second Degree.
Ill. Grand Treasurer—E. B. Myers, Thirty-third Degree.
Ill. Grand Secretary—J. A. T. Bird, Thirty-second Degree.
Ill. Grand Architect and Engineer—A. Wolcott, Thirty-second Degree.
Ill. Grand Hospitaler—J. M. Terwilliger, Thirty-second Degree.
Ill. Grand Master Ceremonies—W. K. Morris, Thirty-second Degree.
Ill. Grand Standard Bearer—William Shaw, Thirty-second Degree.
Ill. Grand Captain of Guards—J. H. DeLuce, Thirty-second Degree.
Ill. Grand Sentinel—M. H. Fuller, Thirty-second Degree.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

At the annual conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., held Monday evening last at the Asylum, corner Randolph and Halsted streets, the following-named Sir Knights were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Eminent Commander—Em. Sir John McLaren.
Generalissimo—Sir John H. Sanborn.
Captain-General—Sir George R. Davis.
Prelate—Sir H. G. Perry.
Senior Warden—Sir Alexander White.
Junior Warden—Sir G. A. Williams.
Treasurer—Sir Malcolm McDonald.
Recorder—Sir Charles J. Trowbridge.
Standard Bearer—Sir Walter McDonald.
Sword Bearer—Sir A. H. Loomis.
Warder—Sir J. S. Wheeler.
Captain Guards—Sir Isaac P. Hatfield.

CHAPTER INSTALLATIONS.

The installation ceremonies of the officers of the newly-constituted Doric Chapter, No. 166, R. A. M., at Wheaton, were held Dec. 21, at Freemasons' Hall, E. H. Lakey, of Turner Junction, officiating. Following is the list of officers-elect:

M. E. H. P.—B. I. Hill.
E. K.—F. F. Loveland.
E. S.—C. B. Field.
C. H.—W. H. Johnson.
P. S.—J. Saunders.
R. A. C.—A. H. Wiant.
Treasurer—L. Collar.
Secretary—G. H. Thrasher.
M. 1 V.—W. J. Lay.
M. 2 V.—A. Campbell.
M. 3 V.—H. Bradley.
Tyler—A. E. Batboa.

The installation of the officers of Barrett Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., took place at Rock Island Wednesday evening. The ceremonies were performed by Comps. D. Shelley and A. H. Smith, of the Davenport Chapter, and after their concision a grand supper and dance were enjoyed.

The officers installed were:

M. E. H. P.—H. C. Cleaveland.
E. K.—H. Turgowen.
E. S.—A. Steel.
C. H.—W. Matthews.
P. S.—W. M. King.
R. A. C.—J. Siegrist, Jr.
M. 3 V.—C. R. McSweeney.
M. 2 V.—J. T. Dixon.
M. 1 V.—E. S. Rodd.
Treasurer—A. J. Swanson.
Secretary—W. L. Sweney.
Chaplain—J. B. Davidson.
Steward—E. Kelsow and W. S. Parsons.
Tyler—T. Thornton.

The officers of Chenoa Chapter, No. 143, R. A. M., were installed Wednesday evening by Louis Ziegler, P. H. P., and S. S. Chapman. Following is a list of the officers-elect:

M. E. H. P.—L. A. Ziegler.
E. K.—A. Copeland.
E. S.—P. N. Morton.
C. H.—S. Chapman.
P. S.—N. H. Pike.
R. A. C.—C. S. Rollins.
M. 3 V.—J. Cotter.
M. 2 V.—R. E. Beard.
M. 1 V.—C. F. Churchill.
Treasurer—W. M. Yates.
Secretary—J. S. Cotter.

INSTALLATION AND PRESENTATION.

Wednesday evening last was an epoch in the history of Keystone Lodge, No. 639. First was the installation, which was performed by D. D. G. M. John O'Neill, who is known to be one of the best officers of the Grand Lodge of this State. The following officers were installed:

W. M.—J. H. Dixon.
S. W.—Morris Pflaum.
J. W.—O. L. Ezell.
Treasurer—R. G. Harmon.
Secretary—B. F. Prince.
S. D.—H. S. Anderson.
J. D.—J. C. P. Loehr.
S. S.—Theo. Harz.
J. S.—E. J. McCarthy.
Tyler—E. A. Sittig.
Chaplain—A. J. Nessing.

After the installation, Bro. Pflaum arose and requested Bros. King, Wickers, and Prince to accompany him to one of the many ante-rooms adjoining the lodge. On their return, they had in their charge a casket, which was placed on the table. On being opened it was found to contain a magnificent set of silver, which Bro. Pflaum delivered over to P. G. M. DeWitt C. Cregier, who presented the same in behalf of Keystone Lodge to W. M. Joseph H. Dixon. He (Cregier) made one of his characteristic speeches. Bro. Dixon replied in his usual style.

The members and visitors were next invited to a supper, served in Klare's, two doors north of the Lodge-room. After doing justice to the good things, speeches followed by Brothers Cregier, O'Neil, Dixon, Messing, Pflaum, King, Prince, and others. Brother Wickers read a poem written expressly by himself for the occasion, which called forth much applause.

The silver set was manufactured expressly for the occasion under the supervision of Benjamin F. Prince, the Secretary of the Lodge. It contained 100 pieces. The casket bore on the top a silver plate engraved:

Presented to
W. M. Joseph H. Dixon
by the Members of Keystone Lodge,
Dec. 22, 1875.

LODGE OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The installation ceremonies of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, were held Tuesday evening at Corinthian Hall, and were largely attended, and greatly enjoyed by those present.

At the last communication of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, of Danville, Ill., the following officers were elected and duly installed:

W. M.—A. S. W. Hawes.
S. W.—A. L. Webster.
J. W.—Thomas Castleman.
Treasurer—J. W. Elliott.
Secretary—W. H. H. Hafley.

The retiring Master, J. P. Norvell, was presented with a splendid gold watch and chain at the meeting Tuesday evening.

The Masons of Farmer City installed their officers Wednesday evening with interesting ceremonies, after which they gave a grand festival, which was largely attended by resident Masons and members of the craft from Clinton, DeWitt, Bloomington, and other places. The officers installed were headed by Dr. J. S. Miller, W. M., and W. L. Leggett, Secretary.

The officers of Chenoa Lodge No. 292 were installed Wednesday evening by Past Master O. D. Sanborn. The list is as follows:

W. M.—H. Labor.
S. W.—A. H. Copeland.
J. W.—R. E. Beard.
Treasurer—W. M. Tales.
Secretary—J. S. Cotter.
S. D.—P. Sweet.
J. D.—A. B. Kempton.
Stewards—J. Dodge and C. F. Churchill.
Tyler—J. Ballenger.

BLUE LODGE ELECTIONS.

Thomas J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, elected the following officers at its last annual Communication:

W. M.—William Lowe.
S. W.—John E. Feitlbone.
J. W.—P. M. Nichols.
Treasurer—O. C. Smith.
Secretary—W. B. Douglas.

At the annual Communication of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, held Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected:

W. M.—H. F. Holcomb.
S. W.—O. McWilliams.
J. W.—H. R. Burton.
Treasurer—J. D. McLean.
Secretary—L. L. Wadsworth.

The officers-elect will be publicly installed Wednesday evening next at Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle street.

Following are the recently-elected officers of Hesperia Lodge No. 411:

W. M.—C. H. Brenan.
S. W.—W. Sewald.
J. W.—W. M. Brown.
Treasurer—M. D. Rapp.
Secretary—C. F. Foerster.
S. D.—J. Smith.
J. D.—N. C. Hill.
S. S.—R. S. Bard.
J. S.—J. W. Jeffrey.
Tyler—W. A. Reed.

At the annual communication of National Lodge No. 596 held Tuesday evening the following officers were elected and appointed:

W. M.—A. C. Wood.
S. W.—H. G. Stephens.
J. W.—J. W. Ostrander.
Secretary—A. G. Lundberg.
Treasurer—J. Thielin.
S. D.—W. Hitch.
J. D.—O. Ock.
S. S.—C. B. Burch.
J. S.—W. Hunt.
Tyler—J. T. Matthews.

The installation-services of the officers-elect will take place Tuesday evening, and will be conducted by Past Grand Master D. C. Cregier.

NOTES.

A telegram from Fort Madison, Ia., reports that an Encampment will be established at that place during the winter, with a fine membership, and every prospect of success.

The installation of the officers of Lincoln Park Lodge No. 610, will take place Tuesday evening, at the new hall of the lodge, corner Clark and Centre streets. The ceremonies will be public, and friends are cordially invited. The new hall will be opened at 8 p. m. to allow visitors an opportunity to inspect the rooms, which are pronounced equal in beauty and convenience to any in the city.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

THE NEED OF STATISTICS.

Grand Master Sherman, in his report to the Grand Lodge at the last session, made reference to the too much neglected subject of having accurate financial information upon which to base intelligent legislation, as follows:

This Grand Lodge owes to itself a solemn duty, and one which should no longer be deferred. It is conceded that upon the proper management of the finances depends the prosperity, nay, the very existence, of the Order. How can we legislate intelligently upon a subject upon which we know so little? We are supposed to know the "revenue" of the subordinates, but whether this is gross or net income, and what items enter in to form this so-called revenue we know nothing. We are totally ignorant of the resources of our subordinates or their assets. No one can estimate, even proximately, the amount of productive capital or of non-productive capital. We are now a power in the land, and rapidly increasing; our initiates are mostly men in the prime of life. We have never attained our average death or sick rate, and shall not for many years to come. We ought now to be accumulating and investing in productive capital funds upon which we may draw in the years to come.

It is proved by statistics gathered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, that in the older Lodges the sick rate is about four times that found in the younger lodges. This whole subject of finance needs to be subjected to the thorough scrutiny of our ablest and clearest thinkers; we should avail ourselves of the information being obtained by sister jurisdictions and the Grand Lodges of the United States, and new forms and additional blanks should be provided which will give this Grand Body complete and accurate knowledge of the exact financial status of every subordinate. We are both a life-insurance and a health-insurance society, with an immense capital invested and heavy obligations to meet. Did any good business man or company ever embark in such an enterprise and prosecute it without subjecting to the closest scrutiny the facts and figures upon which his scheme was based? It is idle to say we have thus far been successful, and therefore need not trouble ourselves about the future. The perpetuity and usefulness of our Order depends mainly upon placing ourselves early upon a sound, rational, intelligent, financial basis, considering not alone the present or a decade, but the coming centuries, since we believe our Order destined to be a permanent institution. To the subject I invite your calm, considerate, thoughtful attention, and recommend wise and judicious action.

The subject was referred to the Legislative Committee, who made the following report, which was adopted. The matter is one of great interest and ought to engage the attention of the thoughtful members of the fraternity.

Your Legislative Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's report relating to the finances of subordinate lodges, having considered the subject, would beg leave to report:

That the subject is one of very grave importance, and worthy of the careful consideration of this Grand Body. Too many of our Lodges are each year expending all, or nearly all, of their entire receipts in benefits, charities, and current expenses, forgetting or ignoring the fact that, as their members grow in years, the claims upon the Lodge treasuries must necessarily increase, and finally result in the bankruptcy and death of the Lodge.

Your Committee are of the opinion that if a true and detailed exhibit could be made of the exact financial condition of each Lodge,—its annual revenues and expenditures for all purposes, its net assets and how invested,—such information would be highly valuable to the Lodges, and would enable this Grand Lodge to adopt such legislation as to bring financial strength to, and insure the perpetuity of, our Subordinate Lodges. We therefore offer the following:

Resolved, That the R. W. Grand Secretary be directed to prepare and forward to each Subordinate, as a part of the annual returns, blanks with appropriate headings for obtaining information on the following points, to wit:

Number of weeks's sickness reported to Lodge (whether benefits were paid for same or not).
Amount received for initiations, membership, and degrees.....
Amount received for dues.....$.....
Amount received for interest on invested funds.....
Amount received from all other sources.....

Total receipts for the year.....$.....

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amounts paid for benefits, funeral expenses, and charities.....$.....
Amount paid for hall-rent, fuel, lights, and janitor.....
Amount paid for lodge furniture and regalia.....
Amount paid for all other expenses.....

Total disbursements.....$.....
Amount of invested funds.....
Amount of cash in treasury.....

Net cash assets of Lodge.....$.....
Estimated value of personal property.....
Estimated value of real estate.....

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of each Subordinate Lodge to make out and forward to the R. W. Grand Secretary, at the close of each year, with his reports, a correct and detailed statement, as set forth in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That there be a Special Committee on Statistics appointed by the Grand Master, consisting of three members, whose duty shall be to prepare a compilation of these reports, and present the same at the next session of this Grand Lodge, with such recommendations as they may deem requisite.

In accordance with the foregoing, the Grand Secretary has prepared proper blanks for use in making the annual reports in January.

NOTES.

Progress Lodge will have a public installation on to-morrow evening at their hall, No. 112 Randolph street.

Gen. J. C. Smith, Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment, went to Galena in the interests of "Merry Christmas" Friday evening last.

Normal Lodge, at Englewood, will, as usual, hold a public installation this week on the evening of their regular meeting.

Union Lodge No. 9 propose utilizing the coming visit of Grand Master Oberly, and hold a public installation on Thursday evening, Jan. 20.

One of the pleasantest and most enjoyable parties of the season was given by the Chicago Battalion of Patriarchs I. O. O. F., at Standard Hall, on Friday evening. A large company was present, including many prominent members of the Order in this city.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

IMPERIAL LODGE NO. 37.

According to the announcement made last Sunday, Imperial Lodge No. 37 Knights of Pythias was organized, their officers elected and duly installed by the Grand Vice-Chancellor, at their hall, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Monday evening last. The following is the list of officers:

Past Chancellor—Kendrick Hughes, P. G. C.
Chancellor Commander—D. A. Cushman, P. G. C.
Vice-Chancellor—William D. Kennedy, P. G. C.
Prelate—J. D. Kendall, P. C.
M. of E.—Ira Brown, P. C.
M. of E.—John White, P. G. C.
K. of R. & S.—C. W. Maynard, P. C.
Master at Arms—John Bonner, P. C.
Inner Guard—Joseph Salzer, Ks.
Outer Guard—E. T. Gilbert, P. C.

After the ceremonies were concluded, the officers and members repaired to the Sherman House, there to meet their invited guests.

At 11 p. m. the Chancellor Commander, officers, and members, with their guests, entered the supper-room, where Bro. John Gabriel had prepared an elegant banquet, which did him great credit.

D. A. Cushman, P. G. C., presided, and William D. Kennedy, P. G. C., and Kendrick Hughes, P. G. C., occupied the vice-chairs.

Supporting the Chair were H. W. Rice, P. G. C., of Aurora, Ill.; T. W. Deering, P. G. C., of Leavenworth, Kan.; Grand Vice-Chancellor Vesey; also, Past Grand Masters E. B. Sherman and J. Ward Ellis, of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and Charles E. Leonard, Esq., Past Master of the Masonic Order.

Supper finished, the first toast was offered, "Our Country," and responded to by Ald. Campbell.

"The City of Chicago" called up Ald. Richardson, who passed a glowing eulogy upon the city, its past and future.

"The Supreme Lodge of the World" was responded to by P. G. C. Deering, of Kansas.

"The Grand Lodge of Illinois" drew a neat speech from H. W. Rice.

"Our Sister Secret Societies" was responded to by Mr. Charles E. Leonard.

"The Odd-Fellows," response by P. G. M. J. Ward Ellis. At the close of his remarks Mr. Ellis offered "The Imperial Lodge, its Prosperity and Welfare." Mr. Cashman said a word of reply, and offered "Our Guests," responded to by E. B. Sherman, P. G. M. of Odd-Fellows.

"The Press" was tenderly cared for by Mr. W. C. McClure.

To the toast of the "Grand Jurisdiction of Ontario" Past Grand Chancellor W. D. Kennedy, as the member who had introduced the Order into Western Canada, responded, expressing his gratitude for the kind remembrance of the brethren in Ontario, and touched feelingly upon the regrets which he had experienced in parting with his old associates of Mystic Lodge No. 1, with a view to more active co-operation with the Order in Chicago.

To the toast of "The Ladies," Col. John W. Gregg made a response which called forth considerable mirth, and Past Grand Master J. Ward Ellis, in an especially happy manner, treated on the same theme, espousing the cause of our mothers, sisters, and sweethearts, not, however, including "our mother-in-law."

The evening was indeed a pleasant one, and all the arrangements were highly creditable to the new lodge, which, to judge from the material of which it is composed, bids fair to rival any lodge in this or any other State.

Among the Knights and guests present were: J. Ward Ellis, E. B. Sherman, Dr. T. W. Deering, Malick Vesey, Ald. J. L. Campbell, Ald. W. H. Richardson, Superintendent of Public Works C. W. Maynard, John Bonner, L. L. Sharpe, J. Leslie Gossin, J. H. Meech, Dr. J. B. Somers, Ira Brown, Capt. Ellis, Capt. John W. Gregg, John D. Kendall, Dr. Thibodo, and W. O. Ludlow.

SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT.

The New Feature in Banking Originated by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

There has always been a lack of bank facilities for the accommodation of a numerous class of people who desire to have at their residences or about their persons some convenient means for paying small bills and current expenses generally, without the risk of keeping money on hand exposed to loss by theft or otherwise.

A regular checking bank account does not answer the purpose, as the sums to be drawn are usually so small that any considerable number of such checks would be considered a nuisance to a first-class commercial bank; nor does an ordinary savings account supply the want, for reason of the inconvenience of being compelled to send the book to the bank each time money is wanted.

There is a bank organized in London for accommodating this class of business. It has been quite successful, but the detail and red tape incident to the manner of its organization, while it may suit Englishmen, would not answer the demands of a busy, active population like that of Chicago.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank has recently organized a simple and convenient system which appears well adapted to meet the want. It consists in issuing Certificates of Deposit payable to the order of the depositor, on demand.

The certificates are issued singly or in convenient book form in amounts of $10 and upward, as may be desired, and are the obligations of the bank and not the individual. The bank being well known as conservative and strong, such certificates for sums of $10, $15, $20, $50, or for larger sums that can be readily cashed anywhere, cannot fail to become popular and a great source of convenience to its city patrons. In the country, also, where farmers and others are without even the usual banking facilities, this system must meet with general approval.

George Eliot's New Story.

Mr. Smalley writes: "George Eliot's new novel is to be a story of English life, entitled 'Daniel Deronda.' Messrs. Blackwood are the publishers, and it will appear in eight monthly parts, the first of them on the first of next February. This is the way in which 'Middlemarch' came out. It would not do for the ordinary novel, for the ordinary novel is not bought but borrowed, and nobody who bought the first part would buy the second. But 'Middlemarch' was an exceptional book—a book which turned skeptics into admirers, and to which this odd method of publication proved perfectly adapted. Doubtless there are people who will be surprised to hear that anybody was at that time skeptical about George Eliot's powers as a novelist. Nevertheless it was the fact. There were those who said that previously to 'Middlemarch' its author had produced no work of genius. 'Silas Marner' excepted. Amid the chorus of newspaper applause and the parrot-beard, perhaps. But it was worth hearing, and 'Middlemarch' proved it, for in that book George Eliot showed for the first time the maturity of a genius whose cruder products had made her rather too early famous. Yet she was not young when her first book was published, and her name will vainly be sought in 'Allicone,' the first volume of which appeared in 1859."

Check.

An instance of ineffable cheek comes from Northampton County, Pa., where, the other night, two men entered the yard of a man named Lerch, and took a fat porker from his pig-pen. They drove the pig a short distance from the house and attempted to place him in a wagon that was standing by the roadside. Failing in their attempt, they went back to the house and begged Mr. Lerch to go with them and load the pig into the wagon; that it was too heavy for them; that they had driven him a long distance, and that he refused to proceed any further. Mr. Lerch at once consented, the pig was loaded, Mr. Larch went back to the house, and the next morning found that it was his own pig that he had taken a hand in loading on the wagon. Search has been made for the rascals, but they have not as yet been found. Lerch says he feels that he has been left in the lurch.

Parlor Stoves at Cost.

Russell, 144 West Madison street, has hit upon a good plan to reduce his large stock of heating stoves. He proposes to sell them at actual cost, and will take your old stove in exchange. No charge for delivering and putting up. Open evenings.

The Warwick.

The rapid and extraordinarily large sales that have attended the introduction of the Warwick collars are a token of the universal approval which they have met with consumers. These true critics can appreciate a good article, which they have found in these goods.

We Mean Business, Gents,

when we say that we will make your garments as good and for less money than any reputable house in Chicago, and warrant good goods and good fits. Ordway & Newland, 209 West Madison street.

Something Claimed by No Other.

There is no other folding bed than the "Champion," exhibited at Sampson, Greene & Co.'s, 192 and 194 State street, that looks like a bed when down or unlike one when shut up.

Society Folks, Take Notice.

Mr. B——r, of — Calumet avenue, has had his clothes thoroughly renovated, repaired, and dyed and, thanks to Cook & McLain, 80 Dearborn street, will be proud to show them Jan. 1.

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs, can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

More Room Under the Arm

than any other machine in the market. This is one of the many points of superiority claimed and allowed for the new "Domestic." Office 180 State street.

Pianos.

Steinway's, and a variety of medium and low-priced pianos for sale and to rent at Lyon & Healy's, State and Monroe streets.

For Holiday Presents,

combining taste, utility, and ornament, go early to J. M. W. Jones, No. 104 Madison street.

Ozonized Ox-Marrow for the Hair,

by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

Lundborg's California Water

for toilet and bath; delightfully fragrant and refreshing.

Children's Photographs

at Brand's, $3 per dozen.

While waiting for a cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some pulmonary or bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sure remedy Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure the most stubborn cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences.

OUR WATER SYSTEM.

Increased Protection Secured Against Danger by Fire.

Comparison Between What Has Been Done Here and in New York.

Mr. Alexander Sullivan, Secretary to the Board of Public Works of this city, has addressed the following communication to the manager of an English insurance company:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY HALL, CHICAGO, Dec. 24, 1875.—*Geo. C. Clarke, Esq., Manager of London Assurance Corporation*—DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 21st, I forward to you a statement of the miles of water pipe laid in Chicago and New York respectively during the last two working seasons, together with a table showing the total amount of pipe in each city, as accurately as the figures can be ascertained at this date:

	CHICAGO.		NEW YORK.
Diameters.	*Total laid from April 1, 1874, to Dec. 7, 1875.*	*Total taken up or abandoned April 1, 1874, to Dec. 7, 1875.*	*Total laid from May 1, 1871, to Nov. 12, 1875.*
Inches.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
3		3,581	
4	261,429	46,523	3,344
6	134,469	6,702	5,944
8	120,954	5,462	30,436
10	1,056		
12	47,819	264	254
16	12,023	132	19,055
20			
24	5,364		5,089
30			
36			2,577
48	11,366		119
Totals	583,630	63,467	11,013
Total increase of pipe	520,173 or 97 miles and 1,323 feet		78,547 or 14 miles and 1,327 feet

An examination of these tables will show that Chicago has pursued the policy of abandoning as rapidly as practicable the very small pipe which was laid years ago, and that during the two years named Chicago has laid

NEARLY FOUR TIMES AS MUCH PIPE AS NEW YORK,

notwithstanding the assertion of the representative of certain foreign insurance companies, that "Chicago has made comparatively no improvement in her fire-fighting resources since the great fire." To

VOUDOO.

Celebration of Pagan Rites in Chicago.

Negroes Who Are Faithful to the Creed of Their Fathers.

A Reporter Succeeds in Viewing the Mysterious Incantations.

Sundry Individuals Solemnly Devoted to the Mercies of the Devil.

How the Interesting Business is Done.

To a man of this age, bred North of Mason and Dixon's line, "Voudooism" implies a weird and horrible fantastic dream. It seems to him that such a system of the era of the Dark Ages could not have escaped utter demolition in its descent upon modern civilization. And, of all cities in the world, Chicago would probably be the last place that your ordinary, practical sort of a fellow would select for a monstrosity of this kind to hinge upon. Notwithstanding this, there is a Fetish settlement hanging upon the ragged edge of our municipal limits, and by the merest accident in the world, a TRIBUNE reporter discovered its whereabouts. While investigating the extent to which the poorer, more particularly the colored, classes patronized an outrageous swindling device yclept lottery, the reporter was astonished by the information that in a near suburb the majority of the population were Voudoos. It was difficult to control an inclination to sneer at the idea of such a thing, but the earnestness of the informant, and the clearness of his data, finally commanded serious attention, and inspired a resolution on the part of the reporter to investigate the matter.

To obtain an admission to a feast or glorification of the Supreme Fetish, it is necessary that one should be

VOUCHED FOR BY A BROTHER AND A SISTER

of the Order, who, during a probation of a fortnight, subject the professing convert to the most hideous tests of his faith in his professions. It did not take very long for the writer to determine that, under the circumstances, the matriculation was too sultry for his organization. Divers ingenious schemes were concocted to obtain a glimpse of a celebration of the rites, but, despite the brains that were liberally expended in preparing them, they were all, and singly, conspicuous failures. Incidentally, while struggling to get the advice on the benighted barbarians, the reporter learned that they had been in full enjoyment of their worship during the past three years, and that they had successfully baffled all attempts to encroach upon the sacredness of their ceremonies. With three exceptions, the Voudoos are negroes. There are two female whites and one male white, and these are all people of more than ordinary intelligence.

After consulting all the means at his command to get an insight of the doings of the Voudoos, the reporter returned to the person who first gave him the information. That person was a darkey on Fourth avenue, and when it was proposed that he should take the writer to the house of worship, he shook as if he had a fever.

THE VOUDOO SETTLEMENT

is on the Milwaukee plank road, about a mile beyond Holstein, and between that place and Jefferson. At first this was all the information the darkey would give about it, and he imparted that in fear and trembling. Strong persuasion, after the reporter was foiled in every attempt to gain admission to the scene of the mysterious rites, induced the negro to show the way to the trail leading to the "Worship-House." Monday night is always the occasion of a feast to the Voudoo gods, and Thursday night is always devoted to a service to appease the evil spirit.

It transpired, while on the way to the Voudoos, that the darkey guide was a member in full faith, but he was anxious to free himself from all connection with the Order. His reason for this will appear hereafter.

The country between Holstein and Jefferson is very pleasing, and handsome residences are not at all rare. After leaving the omnibus at North avenue the colored guide insisted upon walking at the remainder of the distance. The time was about 8 o'clock, the road was bad, and the mile that was tramped over seemed neverending.

"STOP DAR NOW,"

said the darkey, suddenly, and away he went, and in a moment he was out of sight. The reporter had a faint idea that when his guide came back he would bring inducements along strong enough to make his victim "stop dar" altogether; but as he did not know but that he would meet as warm a reception in the direction from which he came, as he was likely to get from those whom he was quite sure the darkey would bring with him, he concluded to await the advance, and if there was a hole left take his chances of being able to crawl out of it.

After a weary wait of a quarter of an hour the negro returned, and said that the conditions were all right for the feast that night, and that he could hold an 12 o'clock if he could obtain admission for the writer to the circle of the brotherhood, but if the "gem'men would tuk a chance" he would show him a place where he could lie concealed and see the whole performance. To do as the negro proposed necessitated the absolute surrender of personal safety, if he was dishonest; if he was sincere, it made the opportunity for which the reporter had been looking for all evening. A moment was agreed that the reporter would "tuk the chance"; and the negro started briskly up the road, still in the direction of Jefferson. A sharp walk of three minutes brought them to a small settlement adjoining the plank-road, and, leaving the main thoroughfare, the negro struck into a side trail which he followed about 100 yards and suddenly stopped, and in a whisper said to the reporter, "This is

THE WORSHIP HOUSE."

The building was an ordinary one-and-a-half frame cottage with peaked roof. There were lights in the windows of the first story, but from the circular window in the second story there was not a gleam. At a signal from the darkey the reporter skurried around to the side of the house, and he (the darkey) walked out into the light and rapped loudly upon the door. His knock was answered immediately and a child's voice inquired what was wanted, and in the next breath, in accents of recognition, said "Oh, is it you, Mr. Jackson? Come in." Mr. Jackson went in, but, as he had agreed to, left the door open, and in a moment the reporter heard him say to the girl, "Emma, what's de folks?" She replied, at Byron Lee's. There was silence for an instant, and then he told her to go and tell them that Mr. Jackson was waiting to see them. The little girl had no sooner left the house than Jackson called the reporter in and conducted him into the upper story, and, removing a strip of carpeting, exposed

A CRACK BETWEEN THE PLANKS,

through which a perfect view of the room below could be obtained. Very soon after the reporter had settled himself into a comfortable position to view the impending ceremonies, the noise of the arrival of several persons brought his eye to the crack in the flooring in time to see a strange man and woman enter the house with the child. The new-comers, who were evidently the parents of the child, at once began an earnest conversation with the guide, but they spoke in a low tone of voice, and the conversation was but a muffled, confused murmuring to the man on watch.

When the reporter went into the loft it was about 9 o'clock, and he was doomed to a vigil—if one can call sitting in the dark, with the only light that came through a slit between two planks, a vigil—of three hours before the performance began. The time passed drearily enough, but, after what seemed almost an eternity,

PEOPLE BEGAN TO ARRIVE.

They came in ones and twos, and they entered the house cautiously. About fifteen persons passed through the door, under the eye of the reporter, and then there was considerable bustling about down-stairs, as if some furniture was being moved and people in the room were moving about so as to get out of the way of those who were expecting it. Out of a straight line, the most wonderful contortion would not assist the reporter's vision more than a few inches, and he was obliged to grin and bear the mysterious noise without being able to ascertain its cause.

While feeling around for a knot that might be forced up out of its place in the plank, the noise below suddenly ceased, and, glancing through the crack, the concealed emissary of the press saw a large red, figured curtain hanging from the back wall of the room, and in front of it, standing on its legs upon two blocks of wood,

A LARGE IRON POT,

or cauldron. To the left or the cauldron, in what seemed to be a barber's chair, sat a white-haired negro, enveloped in a robe of what seemed to be scarlet-velveteen. The people in the room were grouped in a semi-circle in front of and around the patriarchal African and the pot. Before the aged darkey appeared, the buzz of general whisperings ascended to the loft, but from the moment that he came upon the scene no one in the place spoke a word. His presence seemingly awed or terrified them into silence. So far as the reporter could see from his perch, the heads of all were bowed as if in silent prayer. Suddenly the high-priest, or boss Voudoo, slowly erected himself, and taking from the inside of his cloak a short, gnarled, and very snake-like looking stick walked with stately step to the cauldron. His rising seemed to be the signal for the rest of the people to rise, and immediately there was a general fumbling by each of them about their clothes for something that it appeared they were expected to bring to the presiding deity. The child, before mentioned, suddenly came into view from some place beyond the reporter's line of vision, and stood behind the old man holding a blazing torch, which from the smell appeared to have been made of pitch. Following quickly after the appearance of the little girl upon the scene, one after another of the Voudoos, with the exception of Jackson the guide, and the elders of the family in whose house the ceremonies were being held, walked quickly to the place where the old man stood, and, handing him a piece of paper, dashed something, which the reporter could not see, into the cauldron, and as quickly retreated. Every piece of paper handed to the solemn old darkey in the cloak was held by him in the flames of the torch just over the cauldron so that the ashes might drop into it. At the conclusion of this ceremony the old darkey took from another receptacle in his cloak a small vial and poured its contents into the cauldron. Then he bent his body over the edge of the pot, mumbled something, spat into it, and gave the contents a vicious poke with his wand. Then he and the girl passed round the cauldron twice, and at each turn they each spat into it. After the second turn they stopped in the centre of the semi-circle; the rest of the Voudous formed in line behind them, and all hands marched around the cauldron once more. Each of the congregation, as he or she completed the circuit of the cauldron, spat into it, and by the time the last one had made his contribution of saliva the patriarch and the child were waiting for them in the centre of the circle. They all remained standing. The old man savagely snatched the torch from the hands of the child; struck wildly with it before, behind, to the right, and to the left of him, and then plunged it into the cauldron.

When he dashed the torch into the cauldron, the Voudoos

FLUNG THEMSELVES UPON THE FLOOR

with loud thumps, and the old fellow was the only one left standing. Simultaneously with the descent of the torch into the cauldron, a bright flame rose up, burned briskly for a moment, and expired. While the flames lasted the old darkey incessantly mumbled, and when they went out he, too, cast himself upon the floor, and there they groveled, for several minutes. All this time not a word was spoken, and the suspense was painful. Presently one of the prone ones arose and silently passed out. The first was soon followed by another, and another, until the child and the priest were left alone. Then he arose, and, taking off his cloak, he folded and handed it to the child, and together they passed out. After about five minutes there was a rush through the door and Jackson came breathlessly into the loft where the reporter was, and almost dragged him down the ladder after him. There was no time for talk, apparently, and after gitting out of the house Jackson started on a run in the direction of the plank road. It is hardly necessary to add that he at one time got out of sight of the reporter, who is a pretty good runner himself.

There was plenty of time for conversation after getting to North avenue, Jackson said between jumps, and as there was no means of conveyance into the city at that hour of night—5:30—Jackson was about right. Once fairly into the city, Jackson's composure and loquacity returned to him. The ceremonies that had been such a mystery to the reporter were described by his sable guide with a word

"HOUDAHED."

When he saw that he was not understood he seemed to have a contempt for his companion, but he eventually condescended to explain. The feast that the reporter had just witnessed was dedicated to the Devil. Those of the Order who were injured during the week brought into the meeting the name of the person who injured them, and it was burnt in flames from pitch. Then they cast as many pieces of paper, or old linen, into the cauldron as they wanted afflictions for their enemies, and when the Fetish, or priest, poured out the "burning oil" upon the contents and burned them the charm was complete. Jackson's only object in leading a reporter to the scene of the Fetish worship was, he said, that he wanted to get "shet" of them. He and Byron Lee, who, he says, is at the head of the Order, quarreled some time ago, and since that time Jackson has lived in constant dread of being "houdahed." He thinks that, if the white people find out about these goings-on they will put a stop to them, and drive Lee out of the neighborhood. This, according to his belief, would insure his safety, because, he says, if Lee has to live in another State there will be rivers between, and the superstition is that the charm, for good or evil, will not cross running water.

A Remarkable Meeting.

Boston Traveller.

Seventeen years ago William Lester, a poor carpenter, died at Boston. Three of his children were taken West by a friend, and the fourth, a little girl, was placed in a Boston asylum. Last September the only survivor of the western members of the family came East in search of his sister, having himself become very wealthy. He found that the girl had been adopted by John Wheeler, a dry-goods merchant, but he had been dead a dozen years, and there was no trace of the girl's whereabouts since. Being discouraged, he started West again, but, on the train, a little way out of Boston, he noticed among a bevy of girls who entered the cars one who remarkably resembled his mother. He left the train when they did, and soon found that it was indeed his sister, who was living with her poor adopted mother. She had never been told that she was an adopted child, and it was long before she realized her situation. The young lady could not be prevailed upon to accompany her brother West, but as she looks upon the luxuries with which she and her adopted mother have been surrounded by her brother, she enjoys the pleasure of a real romance.

Domestic Arrangements of Congressmen.

New York Tribune.

A Congressman vouches for the following as an actual conversation between two new members of the majority, which he could not help hearing the other day in the House restaurant: After some comparison of domestic arrangements for the session, A. inquired: "What have you done about your washing?" "Oh," said B., "I have made an excellent arrangement for that. I have got a first-rate negro woman, a real good woman, I think, and have made a bargain with her for the season at a dollar a dozen!" "Well," responded A., "I am not quite certain whether my arrangement is as cheap as that or not. I have made a bargain with a woman to do all my washing for the session for a dollar and a half a month; but I'll watch it for the first month, and if I find your bargain is cheaper, I'll try and get your woman to do mine too." Speaker Kerr ought to have been informed of this conversation in time for his Committees. If these two men are not put on the Ways and Means, gross injustice will be done to the financial genius of the House.

Belligerent Sisters.

Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

Early yesterday morning, in Brownsville, Alabama, two sisters—one married, the other single but engaged—daughters of Mr. Harris, had a dispute as to the looks of husband and lover. Miss Belinda seized a pair of heavy tongs, and, striking her sister, literally knocked out the left eye-ball. A Columbus physician removed the hanging ball, and on a third visit in the afternoon pronounced the condition of the patient as very dangerous—in fact, life is despaired of. Miss Harris was dismissed from the Eagle and Phœnix Mills, where both sisters were employed.

A Dog Mail-Carrier.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Who carries the mail from Os-tra-goo-nosh, away up on the Minnesota line, to the nearest frontier settlement in Dakota? Why, Boss, a moogrel kind of dog, an apparent ultimate result of the mingling of every kind of dog found in the Territory. Boss' master a year ago was a drunken half-breed, who was paid $3 a trip in summer, and $5 in winter for taking the mails a distance of some 60 miles. Boss' master was honest, and never purloined a letter, but he had a way of drinking on the road, and the mails were often delayed. Last January the mail-carrier never reached his destination, but was found frozen stiff in a snow-bank 3 miles beyond Jobley's Inn. Boss was keeping guard over his master and the mail. Now Boss runs the machine in bad weather. All that has to be done is to take Boss and secure the letters around his neck in an oil-skin wrap, and away goes Boss to the end of the mail route on the biggest kind of a lope. There is no use of starving Boss, like people do pigeons, to get him to work, though he does expect a feed at the conclusion of his journey. No one as yet is intriguing for Boss' place. Sixty-two miles as the crow flies, carrying the mail through the snow, is not a position most office-seekers care for.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Loss of a Vessel and Twelve Lives—Peril of the Survivors, and Their Heroic Rescue.

Correspondence New York World.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 9.—At 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, Nov. 29, a small coasting vessel, named the Water-Witch, left St. Johns, bound for Cupids, a small port on the northern shore of Conception Bay. The run was a short one, being a little over 40 miles. Soon after leaving the harbor a strong gale from the southeast set in, accompanied with a dense fall of snow. As darkness closed in the gale increased in violence, hurling the snowflakes on its wings, and driving the huge Atlantic waves, with sullen roar, far up the dark cliffs. The night was intensely dark. The little vessel, with twenty-four souls on board, four of them women, was battling with the waves, endeavoring to double Cape St. Francis, at the entrance of Conception Bay. Unhappily the Captain hugged the shore too closely, and at 9:30 o'clock the startling cry from the lookout was heard, "Rocks ahead!" The words had not passed his lips three minutes when the vessel struck against a rock with great force. The Captain and two men leaped upon a low shelf of rock that was dimly visible in the gloom, rightly concluding that this was the only chance of saving their lives. The water was deep at this spot and the vessel rebounded, but was presently hurled a second time against the rocks a few yards distant from the place where she first struck. Here nine more of the men leaped for their lives and managed to cling to the surface of a sharply-slanting rock, over which at times the waves were breaking. The Water-Witch reeled under the tremendous blow, staggered back a few yards and sank, carrying down with her eight men and four women. The situation of the poor fellows who were now clinging to the rocks was terrible in the extreme.

Strange to relate, the vessel had been carried into a small inlet called Horraud's Gulch, a little north of Pouch Cove. The entrance of this gulch is but a few yards wide, and had she struck to the right or left of it not a soul could have been saved, as the shore is a steep wall of rock. The rock upon which the captain and two of the crew leaped is a small projecting shelf on the north side of the inlet, while that to which the others were clinging is on the opposite side. The position of the latter was fearful to think of. They were holding on to a slippery, sloping rock, only a few feet above the surface of the water, and barely large enough to give them room to crouch on its surface. The spray dashed over them with every wave, and at intervals a heavy sea broke over the rocks as, huddled together, they clutched it for dear life.

They dared not move, for the sea was all around the rock, and a few feet off they could see a dark, perpendicular cliff shooting up 600 feet into the midnight sky. The huge waves were thundering at their feet, and the snow-storm roaring overhead. A few feet from them they knew that some of their nearest connections lay dead at the bottom of the sea. The position of the Captain and his two companions was not quite so perilous, as they found it possible though at great risk to scramble up from the shelf on which they first found a footing. They heard the voice of their companions on the other side of the gulch, and cheered them by telling them that they were about to make an attempt to scale the rocks and bring them succor. The nearest house was at the distance of a mile, and the men had no knowledge of the locality; but with desperate efforts they clambered up the steep rocks, forcing their way painfully through the dense brushwood, where there was no path. At length, almost exhausted, they got to the summit. It was pitchy dark, and they had no notion of proper direction, but hearing a dog bark they followed the sound, and at length reached a fisherman's cottage on the outskirts of Pouch Cove Village, and awoke the inmates. It was now 1:30 o'clock. They told their sad tale, and described as well as they could the place where their companions were clinging to the rocks. Soon more than half the village was astir; ropes and other appliances were got ready, and a rescue party mustered to save if possible the shipwrecked men. The Rev. R. H. Johnson, minister of the Church of England in Pouch Cove, accompanied the party, bringing with him a "hurricane lantern," which he fortunately possessed, and which was invaluable in such circumstances, and also some cordials to revive the sufferers. The task that laid before the rescuers was a difficult and perilous one.

They had to force their way through a pathless wood in pitchy darkness, and they could not conjecture where the sufferers were to be found. With wonderful instinct, however, they managed to reach the top of the cliff at the bottom of which the shipwrecked men were desperately clinging to the rock. Their cries for help faintly reached the ears of their deliverers out of the dark and awful abyss, 600 feet in depth. "Help! help for God's sake a rope! we can't hold on much longer. What was to be done? The sufferers were not visible, the exact spot where they were could not be made out in darkness. The wall of rock was an almost perpendicular height of 600 feet. There was but one way of saving them. Some one must go down into the dark chasm, at the peril of his life, swinging at the end of a rope over the edge of the precipice and thus try to reach the perishing men, get a rope round each in turn, by which he may be dragged up the fearful height.

It was a desperate expedient, but it was the only one, as the wretched men must soon perish by cold and exhaustion, or be swept back into the sea. The rescuers look for a few minutes into one another's faces. Who will go? A stout-hearted fisherman—a true hero—Alfred Moores by name—volunteers for the perilous undertaking. Fastening a stout rope round him, he is lowered into the black abyss. Three times, however, he had to be drawn up again, being unable to get near the sufferers; but on descending the fourth time he finds a slight fissure in the face of the cliff, down which he is lowered till he comes within 30 feet of the rock to which the men are clinging. He has a light hand-rope, which, after several ineffectual casts, is at length caught by one of the men. By means of a stronger rope he passed down; one of the men fastens it round his body, and the word is given to haul up, several men, supported and guided by the stout rope, at the end of which Moores is swinging, have now crept down the face of the cliff, and stationed themselves at intervals so as to transmit orders and aid in passing up the rescued men. It is a moment of awful suspense when the first of the rescued men is swung off the rock and dragged upwards. At length he reaches the top; a little brandy is poured into his lips, and his first words are: "That was an awful long haul, but, thank God, I am saved." One by one, eight are thus drawn up, and without accident reach the summit safely. But the ninth is not yet rescued. He is a mere youth, and, without shoes or hat, drenched and shivering, he is clinging to a shelving rock at a short distance from his companions in distress. Double are entertained as to whether it is possible to save him. But the gallant Moores makes another cast with his rope, and the youth has just enough strength left to pass it round his body and swing himself clear of the overhanging cliff. He is drawn up more dead than alive, but the brave rescuers have now the happiness of knowing that by their courage and skill all are saved. The men had been on the perilous ten hours and a half, and what long, agonizing hours they must have been to them, expecting each wave to hurl them into the deep!

There is a bar at the entrance of Horraud's Gulch which prevented the bodies of the drowned being carried out to sea, and one by one they have been recovered, with a single exception.

THE MISSING CORPSE

is believed to have been carried into a narrow fissure or cavern that runs inland under the brow of the cliff. Some daring men will venture in even here on planks, for it is too narrow for a boat, and when the sea is perfectly calm, may succeed in recovering the body. A winding path through the woods has been cut to the summit of the cliff, and up this the bodies of the dead were carried on the shoulders of these stout fishermen. In the village coffins were prepared, and the remains were forwarded to sorrowing relatives. A good deal of property has been picked up, and $200 in money have been found. All have been guarded, and will be sent to the rightful owners, Mr. Johnson himself having kept a strict account of the wrecked property. The bodies were found to be very little mutilated, with the exception of one poor fellow, whose legs had been torn off. One of them was fished up afterwards; the other lies at the bottom. A touching incident is related of one of the women on board. Her husband was with her and wished to save her or perish with her. She saw that both could not be saved, and she urged and prayed him to leave her, and for the sake of their child, a helpless infant, endeavor to save himself. Driven by her entreaties, he leaped on the deck at the last moment and escaped. The poor mother found a watery grave.

"Men must work and women must weep,
Though the harbor bar be moaning!"

ALBERT EDWARD.

The Prince of Wales in Ceylon.

He Kills One Elephant Sure, and Hits Two Others.

Dispatches to London Times.

COLOMBO, Dec. 6.—The Prince is at the shooting-camp, Runawella.

There was less ceremonial at Colombo than at Bombay, infinitely less military display; indeed, the materials did not exist for them in the colony; but there was more universal display of feeling, and larger cordiality. It needed something to make amends for the grievous disappointment in Southern India, and it is to be regretted that the Prince's stay in Ceylon cannot be protracted. All the scenes at Colombo were marked by strong local coloring, but the incidents at Kandy were so entirely original that it is to the artist's pencil alone that the task of giving an idea of them must be left. The costume of a Kandy Chief would need many words of description; and if the simplicity of costume of the lower order would afford some set off to the quaint richness and extraordinary fashion of the garments of the nobles and chiefs, it would be still a work of time to convey an impression of the effect produced at Kandy by vast multi-colored crowds of yellow-robed Buddhist priests, with shaven, bare heads, petticoated men with combs at the back of their heads, turbaned Hindoos filling up the space marked out by the most effective ornamentation of bamboos, and cocoanuts, and palm-leaves. Of the Veddas, or aborigines, armed with bows and arrows, I did not think much; nor does it commend these harmless savages much to our human sympathies to learn that they never laugh. It would be odd, indeed, if they were cheerful, for hard is their lot in life, unless they are pleased with misery. The procession of elephants in private rehearsal and devil-dancing on the night of arrival in Kandy might have been misunderstood by people if it were not known by all that the British Government has no longer any connection with Buddhism, and that it will punish a priest as well as a peasant for a breach of the law.

Having gone through his public duties so far at Colombo, it was only natural the Prince should desire to enjoy the sport for which Ceylon is specially famous, and see some of the scenery rarely visited by travelers. It was not possible to get up a grand kraal, for at this time of the year men are busy, and it needs many hundreds to drive elephants gradually into a fatal district where a labyrinth is ready. The grand sport prepared near Trincomalee had to be abandoned, as you know. The camps where the country swarmed with game were broken up, and all that could be done was to make arrangements for an elephant party elsewhere, and Ruanwella, a secluded spot, 46 miles from Kandy and 41 miles from Colombo, was fixed upon as a place likely to afford a little sport. It was reported that two herds of elephants were in the neighborhood, and the sportsmen of the district were employed in watching them and inducing them to draw near a kind of kraal hastily constructed. Servants and baggage were ordered to start on Friday afternoon. With extraordinary energy huts were run up, coolies collected, food and transport provided, and at 7:30 yesterday morning the Prince, attended by the Governor, Sir W. H. Gregory, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Birch, and his suite, left Kandy by train for Ruanwella. Great crowds were assembled to see his departure, which was marked with the usual honors. At the station was Gen. Street, with a guard of honor of the Seventeenth Regiment. There was much cheering. The train, preceded by a pilot engine, ran pretty smoothly over the new line through one of the loveliest countries the world can show, all fresh from last night's torrents, which had in many places flooded the fields and carried away the earth from the dripping hill-sides. Thousands of people slept, or tried to sleep, in Kandy last night without any covering. At Gampola, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Alfred Paget, Capt. Glynn and Duncan the Prince good-by for a time and proceeded to Nuwara Eliya, where they will be lodged in the Governor's Lodge and expect some sport. They will cross the famous Rambodda Pass and attain an altitude which renders fires morning and evening necessary. They rejoin at Colombo. Canon Duckworth, Capt. Williams, Col. A. Ellis, and Mr. F. Knollys, remained at the Pavilion, Kandy. At all the stations from Kandy to Novalapitiya there were pretty yet simple decorations, and pleased crowds of all classes.

Kitulgala, which was reached at noon, the rain was falling in torrents, and the Prince had to get out and walk to West-house. The horses could not draw the carriage over the soft road. At this point an alarming discovery was made. Scattered along the roadway was the baggage of the Prince and his suite —gun-cases, portmanteaus, and all kinds of articles. The servants were disconsolate. These had been sent on from Kandy on Friday, at 2 o'clock, by rail, to Damalaputtana, where coolies were assembled. It is about 30 miles to Kitulgala, and the rain swept the road with extreme tropical violence. The officer in charge seems to have neglected proper supervision, and the coolies refused to proceed any further, finally throwing down their burdens and escaping like wild beasts into the jungle, leaving the European servants to make the best they could.

At breakfast Mr. Lavard gave rather favorable reports of the shooting prospects, but the weather continued most deplorable. The Governor in despair made all the new dispositions that were necessary. Coolies were sought for, and the journey was resumed. The Prince proceeded in a covered *char a banc*, and the members of his suite in different vehicles, the rain coming down more violently than ever, and the hillsides positively streaming. No country is very sparsely peopled and the natives were most orderly, sitting quietly in front of their huts. There was an excellent road, which appeared little frequented, and no Europeans were met. Ruanwella was reached at half-past 4, long before the baggage arrived. Every one was wet more or less. The Prince, the Governor, and one member of the suite were lodged in an old house. The others found accommodation in curious-detached quarters made of bamboo framework covered with leaves, lined with white calico, each containing four small beds. The coolies came dropping in slowly with various articles, which were anxiously expected, and the excitement of the owners waiting for changes of raiment was intense. Of course, things which were not wanted came in first, the servants arriving exhausted and thoroughly drenched. Leeches had fastened on the legs of Mr. Lavard, Mr. Dawson, and some others. At dinner, which was served in an open hall made of bamboos thatched with leaves, there was much talk of elephants and sporting. It was stated that some planters had come down here from near the place where the elephants were seen. Insect life is tremendously active in these parts, and various. If a pin were to be stuck in the side or on the top of one of the huts, it would probably transfix some beautiful moth, mosquito, scandily, or firefly. The moths are innumerable.

There are but two Cingalese to be seen near the camp, but the only guard consists of 800 Cingalese policemen. Every one is much afraid of snakes, especially a very deadly viper called *Tic proionga*, said to abound here. The European servants walk about most cautiously, but no amount of caution can quite successfully elude the leeches. The night, however, passed over quietly, for all were tired, and, as a precautionary measure, Dr. Fayrer had served out quinine all round. Breakfast was served in the huts at an early hour.

Sunday was passed quietly. The native Chiefs and followers who came to have a look at the Prince went away quietly and politely when told that he wished to be in private. They seem to take a great interest in the sport of to-morrow.

At 2 Mr. Fisher and Mr. Varien returned, and reported that an old tusker was leading the elephants astray, but good sport in the kraal is expected. The party start at 6 a. m. All precautions have been taken for the Prince's safety, as the tusker is a notoriously bad character, and has killed two men and several cattle, but the Prince is in excellent hands.

DEC. 7.—The Prince of Wales left the camp yesterday at 6:30 and drove to the forest, where elephants had been traced. The Prince reached the jungle at 9 a. m., and, attended by Lord C. Beresford, took post on a stand for six hours. Every effort to drive the elephants failed, the old tusker having led the herd through the beaters again and again, and defeated every attempt to drive him. Elephants could be heard crashing through the trees with a noise like pistol shots, but only glimpses of their backs could be seen. As the beaters could not trace the elephants, the Prince, having got a shot at one, descended and advanced into the jungle on foot, with M. Varien and Mr. Fisher, followed by Lord C. Beresford and Lord Suffield, with rifles. They were amid the elephants, and the Prince showed the utmost coolness as he stood within ten yards of the wounded beast, who prepared to charge, when the Prince dropped him dead. The Prince also hit two others, which are reported dead in the jungle.

The hunters said the situation was critical.

The scene over the dead elephant in the river was very exciting. Crowds of natives were waiting outside the jungle to learn the result. The Prince was much pleased, and has just arrived here after an upset in a ditch, but he was not in the least hurt, nor was any of the party.

DEC. 8.—The Prince of Wales left Ruanwella soon after 7 yesterday morning, though there was a late sitting to talk over the day's sport the night before; and, accompanied by the Governor and his suite, he drove along a road, along which decorations had been erected, to Colombo. News of the Prince's success among the elephants had caused great gratification, and the cheering was enthusiastic. The levee at the Government House was well attended by chiefs, official priests, Buddhas, citizens, planters, and officers. At 4:45 the Prince visited what is termed an agri-horticultural show, which was interesting. There was a state banquet at 7:30, at which upwards of sixty persons were present in full uniform—Judges, Admirals, Generals, Consuls, and members of Council. It was a great success. At 10 the Prince drove through great crowds and illuminated streets to an exceedingly tasteful and elegant ball-room prepared at great expense for the occasion. Chiefs, headmen, and Cingalese ladies were present. The Prince enjoyed the ball thoroughly. His Royal Highness leaves for Madura on Thursday; thence to Madras. All is well.

CASUALTIES.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—This morning, while Andrew Crane, Timothy Sullivan, and James DeWitt, were cleaning off engine No. 137, on the Toledo & Wabash Road, in East St. Louis, Sullivan was in the cab raking out the fire and ashes, while Crane got down under the engine to clean off the pan for some purpose. DeWitt wished to move the engine a few feet forward, and, seizing the throttle-valve, set it in motion. Crane endeavored to crawl from under the locomotive, but a wheel caught him in the back and cut his body in two. The Coroner's jury decided that Crane's death was caused by the carelessness of DeWitt, and censured the railroad company for not having efficient employes.

THE BOSTON GAS-EXPLOSION.

Boston Post, Dec. 25.

Since the explosion in the building at the corner of Washington and LaGrange streets on the 26th of May last, there has occurred no such catastrophe in this city as that which happened yesterday near Federal street bridge. At about quarter past 6 o'clock in the evening, when hundreds of people were in the vicinity on their way home, and while some fifteen or twenty were upon the spot of the accident, the gas contained in a 3-inch pipe 150 feet long, lying under the sidewalk leading from the right of the South Boston side of the bridge, exploded with five different reports, tearing up the pavement for the whole distance and throwing it with the rail at the side out into the water. For a portion of the distance the concussion was not very remarkable, but near the grain store of Messrs. Sumner Crosby & Son, at the point where this small pipe joins the main, the bricks of the sidewalk were thrown into the air 25 feet, the glass was broken, and there were all the general results of an explosion. When the explosion happened, a teamster, named Mark Elwell, who is employed by Messrs. Johnson & Co., teamsters, and Mr. E. F. Sanderson, in the employ of Messrs. Crosby & Son, were engaged in loading a team with grain from the store. A South Boston horse-car, No. 64, was just passing from the bridge, and quite a number of people were upon the sidewalk which was torn up.

Hardly had the smoke and dust died away before the street in the vicinity was full of people, and many willing hands volunteered to remove those injured. The few policemen who were drawn to the spot could hardly restrain the press sing crowd, so eager were they to view the ruins. An alarm was immediately given from Box 115, which brought the firemen and additional police to the scene; ropes were stretched across the street, and none were admitted within the inclosure except those having business. Most of the injured were found to be beneath the debris near the store of Mr. Crosby, and the members of Hook and Ladder No. 5 were detailed, with such other firemen as could work to advantage, to extricate them, which, after several moments of hard labor, they succeeded in doing. Two of those taken out were found to have been killed, and their remains were taken across the street to the residence of the draw-tender. One of them was Mr. Sanderson. He had just deposited a bag of grain upon the wagon. The only appearance of injury was a slight scalp-wound, but he was probably injured internally. Mr. Sanderson was a married man, and resided at the corner of Sixth and I streets. The other gentleman who was killed was Mr. H. D. Kemp. He was found lying upon the piles beneath the sidewalk, with his head split open, and he must have been instantly killed. He was employed as a clerk in the United States Pension office, and resided at 19 Linden street. The names of the injured, so far as could be ascertained last evening, are as follows: Jeremiah McCarty, residing at the corner of Eighth and G streets, severely injured and not expected to recover; Andrew Taynor, residing at 26 Dove street, slightly injured about the head; Patrick O'Brien, 74 Middle street, severe internal injuries; Edward Kensington, 234 Third street, slightly injured; Timothy Sullivan, 30 Dove street, severely injured about the head and shoulders; John Mahony, 546 Dorchester avenue, slightly injured; Chas. F. Ginn, 26 Dove street, right leg injured in two places; Michael and Ellen Field, 20 Dove street, slightly injured. The two latter, together with Mrs. Howard and son, were thrown overboard, but were soon rescued. Samuel Collins, Second street, was severely cut upon the head by a brick. All of the above were removed to their homes either by friends or by the police.

Of course, after hearing of the catastrophe, a great many persons, mostly women, who were expecting some member of the family home, began to feel uneasy at the non-arrival of their friends. Many exaggerated reports were current, and for an hour or more the Lieutenant at the police station was busy in telling the facts to and allaying the fears of those who came to him to make inquiries. The only man known to be missing is Mr. Elwell. The noise of the explosion and the falling of the debris frightened his horse, and he started to run. A man named Conley was thrown to the pavement, but escaped uninjured. Mr. Elwell has not been seen since the explosion, although a pretty thorough search was made around the spot where Sanderson was found, as it was thought that he might have been buried. It is now thought that he dropped through the piling into the water. Just before the members of Engine No. 25 started for home one of their number found a shawl and a brown hair-switch upon the end of a beam which projected out over the water, and it is supposed that they were the property of some lady who was thrown overboard and drowned. A large number of persons are reported missing at the Sixth Police Station, but it is thought that, aside from those mentioned above, there are not more than one or two, if any, beneath the bridge. The Harbor Police were notified as soon as possible, and the Protector was immediately dispatched to the scene, but after several unsuccessful attempts in grappling it was given up until morning, when experienced submarine divers will be engaged to search for any that may be buried beneath the piling.

The cause of the explosion is at present a mystery, various theories being offered, none of which are entirely satisfactory to those directly interested. The main pipe is laid to within 100 feet of the draw, the pipe the remainder of the distance being of 2½ inches. This was laid about ten years ago, and inclosed in a perfectly air-tight box. It has been examined at various times and found always in good condition, and with the exception of a few repairs has never been disturbed. There are two street lamps between the grain store and the draw, both of which are supplied by this small street pipe. After a hurried examination made last evening, it seems to be the opinion of those interested in this business, that there must have been some leak in the pipe near that of the supply-pipe to the street lamp, and that the escaping gas must in some manner have become ignited by the light and communicated with the street main by means of the supply pipe, as the heft of the explosion was in the vicinity of the street lamp. The pipe, or rather the sections, are bent and twisted into all manner of shapes, and that nearest the large main is bent nearly double. The box for nearly the entire length was stripped into kindling wood, and a portion of it destroyed by fire. Whatever may have been the cause, it is evident that the small main was defective, although had there been a leak of any magnitude it would have been detected earlier in the day, there being nothing whatever to indicate that such was the fact, or that everything was not as it should be.

Mr. Frank Taylor, conductor of car No. 22 of the South Boston Horse Railroad, states that his car, which was going to South Boston, was just leaving the draw when he heard the explosion, and the street was at once filled with smoke and dust, which brought the horses for a moment to a standstill. The force of the concussion actually lifted the car from the rails and extinguished both of the lights in the car, besides shattering one or two of the windows. The car was full of passengers at the time, many of them ladies, and a rush was made for the door. Some of the passengers in their eagerness to get out endeavored to do so by the windows. Most of them however, after becoming satisfied that there had been no earthquake, resumed their seats. Among those who were thrown into the water was a Mrs. Howard and her son, a boy 10 years of age, residing on D street. Mrs. Howard had just returned from a visit to West Roxbury, and, after waiting on Beach street some little time for horse-car, concluded to walk. She states that she was about half-way between the draw and the grain store of Mr. Crosby, when there seemed to be a flash, followed instantly by a loud report, and she felt the sidewalk give way under her, and that she was in the water with her son, whom she had the presence of mind to take by the hand. They were both rescued, and received but little if any injury.

SAD DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Baltimore Gazette, Dec. 25.

John Lauterbach lived with his son, Ferdinand Lauterbach, at the corner of Baltimore and Appleton streets. The old man was a great favorite of the children in the neighborhood, and would frequently gather them around him and distribute among them gifts of cake, candies, and the like. He was also an inveterate pipe-smoker, and was in the habit of carrying his pipe, tobacco, and matches in the same pocket. Shortly before 7 o'clock on Tuesday he left the house of his son and went to the store of Mrs. Annie Schmidt, No. 635 West Baltimore street. There he met two daughters and a niece (Lizzie Eidmann) of Mrs. Schmidt, and began amusing them with stories and childish tales. After a time he produced from the pocket where he carried his tobacco and matches three small cakes, which he gave the children. The oldest daughter of Mrs. Schmidt ate a portion of the cake given her, but, finding something peculiar about the taste, threw the remainder in the stove, saying that she did not like it. The cake in burning emitted

REAL ESTATE.

The Loan Market Inactive, and Lenders More Cautious.

The Sales of the Week Affected by the Holidays.

The Savings Banks and Building Associations.

Description of the Erring Woman's Refuge---Miscellaneous.

SALES OF THE WEEK.

VERY LITTLE DONE.

A record of the operations in real estate during Christmas week is mainly a matter of form. When to the deep quiet of winter the distractions of the holidays are added, the real-estate market naturally reaches its profoundest repose. The only class of buyers in the market are capitalists who have had hard cash to put into great bargains; offers to the extent of $300,000 were made during the week by one party. There are few sellers but those who must sell. Other holders and would-be purchasers are holding back for the spring trade. Some of the noticeable sales of the week are recorded below.

E. C. Cole & Co. have sold house and lot No. 185 Wesson street for $8,800; two lots on Fremont street, just south of Centre street, for $1,000; cottage and lot 588 Indiana street for $2,600; lot on Twenty-fifth street, west of Stewart avenue, for $1,000 cash; lot on Fullerton avenue, west of Milwaukee, for $600; 100 feet in Linden Grove, Englewood, for $2,500.

G. S. Hubbard, Jr., has sold the north front property on Washington street, 60 feet east of Fifth avenue, 21x60 feet, with five-story stone-front building, for $47,000, to A. J. Cooper.

D. B. Dewey has sold: On the corner of Ridge avenue and Church street, in Evanston, 90 feet, at $80 per foot, to be improved with fine buildings; 50 feet in Block 6 of Union Addition to Park Ridge, $500; 50 feet in Block 2 of Gregory's Subdivision of the south half of Lots 26, 27 and 28, in Baxter's Subdivision of the south half of Ouilmette Reservation, and Lot 36 in Cosgrove's Subdivision of Lots 5 to 8 of Block 58, of Evanston, $3,350.

Davison & Welch have sold five lots on Leavitt, north of Polk street, for $6,000; also, two houses and lots corner of Oakley and Huron streets, $11,000.

A. J. Cooper has sold house and lot No. 80 Langley avenue, for $30,000 to Mr. Kimbark.

J. F. Eberhart has sold to Duff Porter, consisting of 50x83 feet on Jackson street, 150 feet west of Franklin, $25,000.

Caspar Arnold has sold the premises 200 East Van Buren street for $16,000 to J. H. Avery.

T. F. Wheeler has sold Lot 8, in Block 69, Evanston, to G. W. Vansant, for $7,200.

On Michigan avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth street, Elijah Smith has sold 232x135 feet to William E. Traver, for $34,800.

R. E. McKay has sold to W. Hearson and Eli Payn, 24x110 feet on Congress street, 190 feet west of Throop, for $5,500.

Nelson Monroe has sold to Christian Wahl, 75x202 feet on Michigan avenue, 200 feet north of Twenty-sixth street.

S. M. Moore sold four lots on Quincy street, near LaSalle, 81 feet front in all, for $40,000.

J. H. Avery purchased No. 200 East Van Buren street, improved, for $16,000.

J. M. Billings sold business block and lot on Clark street, north of Van Buren, for $28,000.

James H. Hubbard sold to Mary B. Keith, 88x125 feet, with buildings, on Fremont street, near Sophia, consideration, $25,000.

The Lake Shore Distilling Company sold to J. F. E. Fredericks, 186 feet on Johnson avenue, south of Twenty-seventh street; consideration, $30,000.

THE LOAN-MARKET.

A HOLIDAY-WEEK.

The week's business has been characterized by the inactivity usual at this season of the year, when the holidays intervene and building enterprises are in suspense. Loan agents look for no immediate improvement. The demand is good, but the requirements in the line of security are rather stringent and have a growing tendency in that direction.

The rate of interest is unchanged. There is but little complaint about payments.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 25.

Instruments.	1875. No.	1875. Consideration.	1874. No.	1874. Consideration.
Trust-deeds	192	$468,232	160	$336,134
Mortgages	27	58,232	42	95,520
Aggregate	219	$526,464	202	$431,654
Releases	133		148	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FROM DEC. 1 TO DEC. 25.

Instruments.	1875. No.	1875. Consideration.	1874. No.	1874. Consideration.
Trust-deeds	681	$2,194,737	751	$6,574,839
Mortgages	132	826,461	191	409,055
Aggregate	813	$2,021,198	942	$7,073,894
Releases	509		691	

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Over the signature of "Frankford," you publish in your issue of the 20th inst. what purports to be a friendly criticism of the workings of the People's Building and Loan Association of this city.

The criticism is truly "temperate," but the misstatements doubtless arise from a lack of knowledge of the Association referred to. Being one of several hundred young men interested, I feel that I have a right to notice "Frankford's" strictures.

Your correspondent endeavors to cast reflections upon our Association because, as he claims, we are not working under the Philadelphia plan, and points out a difference in this, that they pay dues on stock monthly, whilst our payments are made weekly. I may say that this is the Philadelphia plan with Chicago improvements.

We admit this difference, but claim that it is immaterial to the plan (as I shall attempt to show), ours being a positive improvement, requiring very little more labor by the Secretary and no additional expense to the Association. A person unfamiliar with the practical workings of these Associations would very naturally conclude that very much more labor would be required to receive the dues weekly than monthly, but very many of our stockholders pay monthly, quarterly, and even yearly, in advance. Our plan accommodates many who are paid weekly wages, and who thus save four times the amount which they would were the payments monthly. This class is much larger in this city than in Philadelphia, where payments for labor are made monthly.

The founders of the People's Building and Loan Association believed in adapting their mode of business to surrounding circumstances, and the wisdom of their plan is proved by the success of this institution.

The old plan of Building Associations in Philadelphia was to fix the amount of their capital stock at a sum to correspond with the amount of subscription obtained before organization, limited, however, by law to $500,000, and no subscription to stock was received after having been in operation a short time, it being unfair to original shareholders that their accumulated profits should be shared by new subscribers. This plan is still in use to some extent, and under it separate organizations, to the number of eight or ten, elect the same Secretary for such Association, he receiving a salary of from $250 to $600 from each, having one office, open day and evening, where the business of all the Associations is transacted (as in the case of Francis M. Wood, corner of Franklin street and Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia, to whom I would respectfully refer your correspondent to substantiate my statement). You will see that a Secretary of several small Philadelphia Associations will receive in the aggregate a salary of from $2,000 to $2,500, whilst his apparently small salary of $250 to $300 will appear in the statements of each separate institution. This plan was found defective, from the fact that, after the borrowing members had been supplied, no use could be made of the money except to make dividends to non-borrowing members; consequently no large profits could be made on the money accumulating during the last years of an Association.

The serial plan of issuing stock at stated periods, yearly, semi-yearly, or quarterly, obviates the difficulty of ever lacking for borrowers, or the necessity of combining several organizations for the purpose of giving employment to one man; so that he will devote his entire time and attention to the interests of the business, which we think absolutely necessary, and which has proved so successful in Philadelphia.

The serial plan is now in successful operation in Philadelphia, and has been adopted by the People's Building and Loan Association. In reference to the system of accounts with members, I will say that no system has been adopted save what is necessary to the full understanding of shareholders' payments and the simple, plain showing of the business transacted daily by the Secretary, so that the affairs of the Association can be scrutinized at any time by the shareholders. I am authorized by the present Secretary to say that with over 400 shareholders now paying dues to the Association, the clerical work of the office does not require over one hour's work daily, but his time is fully occupied in explaining the practical workings of the Association to new subscribers.

I venture to say that had "Frankford" gone to the office of the Association he would have been surprised at the simplicity of the mode of keeping the accounts. STOCKHOLDER.

SAVINGS BANKS AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—I notice in a recent issue of your paper a communication referring to what are technically termed Loan and Building Associations; and, in view of the disasters that are almost daily befalling that class of our citizens who are endeavoring from their often too scanty earnings to lay aside a little to provide for the possibilities of the future, the impression seems to be rapidly gaining ground that there is a radical defect in the system of savings heretofore offered to the public, and if there be any remedy or improvement within the reach of the people, there never was a time when it was more needed than now.

Almost daily of late we see chronicled some disaster of this kind, and every now and then the unwelcome news springs from our own midst.

Various schemes are offered to the public in the shape of investments for savings, of the safety of which the average depositor is as ignorant as he is of the rules of the Bank of England. Nor is any way offered whereby of his own knowledge, and under his own observation, can he obtain actual information of the value of the securities or the safety of the investments in which his money is placed.

He must place his confidence in and take the assurance of the managers that "it is all right," and goes away only too often to find his confidence has been misplaced and his money wholly or in part lost.

Dishonest parties succeed almost daily in getting in and misappropriating the money or sinking it entirely in reckless speculation.

Not that we have not in our city well-managed and reliable institutions of this character; but, in view of the experience of the Chicago public within the last year, there certainly never was a time when an improved system was more imperatively demanded than the present, and this brings me to the consideration of the system known as Loan and Building Associations, above referred to, which have become so largely popular in the Eastern cities.

Philadelphia is said to receive and pay on through the channel of these associations nearly *one million* of dollars monthly.

It is not the money of speculators or of capitalists. It is made up of the monthly savings of tradesmen, mechanics, laborers, and employes that constitute the bone and sinew of the city.

The safety of these institutions, it is claimed, arises from these features in their organization:

1. Every depositor (or member, as he must be) is admitted to a voice in the management of his money.

2. No investments or loans are made to any but the members, and each man becomes a watch on the others, and is ready to sound the alarm if, in his opinion, danger threatens.

3. The money paid into these Associations can be invested only in one class of securities,—*loans on real estate*,—the value of which is open to the investigation of each individual member. Railway and construction company bonds and general promises to pay are all ruled out.

4. The loans are comparatively small, and go for the purchase or improvement of homesteads for the very class of people that compose the membership and contribute the savings.

Savings banks too often become ambitious of being leading financial institutions dealing in large transactions, thereby incurring the risk of corresponding losses.

In these Associations, the loans being small and suited only to the needs of the members, and with no other ambition than *safety*, the risk is reduced to the very minimum.

5. These Associations, though never holding in hand any large sums of money at one time, nevertheless require of all their officers on whom rests responsibility for the care and good management of the details of the business bonds with adequate security for the faithful discharge of their trusts.

6. Though a member of these Associations is expected to continue his connection through a series of years, he can at any time withdraw his payments with interest and profits under rules easily complied with and never his connection, though the system is so arranged that the longer a party retains his membership the greater is his profit. Nevertheless, there is a point fixed at which he is obliged to withdraw his money and the earnings, but he can, if he prefers, reinvest in a younger series of shares. The experience of these Associations, whenever they have been organized on a simple and inexpensive plan, which has been developed in the City of Philadelphia and throughout the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, has been of the most satisfactory character. The fact has been thoroughly established that the classes who make up the majority of depositors in savings banks are fully capable of taking care of and investing their own money. *Failures* are not known among them. They have always paid dollar for dollar,—when they have been conducted on the simple plan before alluded to. They require no red tape. Their introduction in this country was about forty-five years ago, and they have always been conducted and managed with the greatest satisfaction. They have already made a beginning here, and with results, as far as developed, entirely satisfactory to the members. But my object is not to notice individual organizations, but to call attention to the system. If it will bear investigation and accomplish here what it has done elsewhere, it should come to the front and take a place among our savings institutions which its merits deserve. TRADER.

BUILDING.

ERRING WOMAN'S REFUGE.

The following is a description of the building now in course of erection on the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, to be devoted to reclaiming fallen women. The structure is three stories high, and is built of brick, with stone trimmings. A nail 10 feet wide leads from the front door on Indiana avenue to the chapel in the rear part of the building. On the left of the hall as one enters are the parlors or reception rooms, divided into three connected apartments. In the rear of the parlors is the main stairway, leading to the second and third stories. On the right of the hall, in front, are the Matron's rooms, with bells, speaking tubes, etc., leading to all parts of the building; in rear of the Matron's rooms are three dormitories for use of the assistants; in rear of these again is the reading-room, which is connected by folding-doors with the lecture-room or chapel, which reaches across the building, and is 32x20 feet. Ascending the stairway from the main hall, you reach the corridor on the second floor, which is terminated in front by the Assistant Matron's room, and in the rear by the rear wall of the building. The Assistant Matron's room is situated directly over the front door, and is fitted with glazed doors in such a manner that she has a view of the entire corridor, and can note the entries and exits from the seventeen dormitories which compose the rest of the second story. Ascending the stairs again from the second to the third stories you find yourself in a short corridor, terminated at each end by the front and rear hospital wards, each of which is divided into three compartments, provided with glazed doors to prevent contagion. A similar precaution is adopted in the corridors between the wards and the dormitories. Each compartment is fitted up complete with washroom, linen-closets, etc., so that connection between is arrested as much as possible. The front ward is 40x26 feet, and the rear 32x20 feet. The intermediate space between the two wards is occupied by dormitories for the use of nurses. A fire-escape stairway leads from this story to the chapel on the ground floor. The basement is divided into dining-rooms, kitchens, pantries, with dumb-waiters, store-rooms, etc. There are also two large laundries, one designed for the use of the patients, and the other for such laundry work as can be obtained from outside parties. These laundries are in no way connected, and every precaution is adopted to prevent contagion from soiled clothes. On the right of the building is an excavation containing the boiler-room, coal-bins, etc. The entire building is ventilated by the Buttan system, and separate foul air ducts leads from each story to a space below the basement floor, thence through a ventilating shaft, 4x6 square, which runs through the entire building and extends 6 feet above the roof, the shaft being warmed by the smokestack from the boiler-room and range. The building is heated with steam and warm fresh air, introduced through openings from the outside, and thence through the steam coils. The structure is connected with the old building by covered corridors and passages. The two buildings together will accommodate comfortably from 80 to 100 inmates. Messrs. Treat & Foltz, the architects, estimate the cost of the structure at $17,000.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following permits were issued during the week:

L. Sommers, two-story, 20x53, 578 Sedgwick street.

J. H. Hubbard, four buildings, each 22x40, Fremont, between Clay and Centre streets.

J. Wade, one-story, 12x16, 311 Blank street.

E. C. Felton, one-story, 33x79, 79 and 81 Fifth avenue.

John Waller, two-story, 22x60, on Milwaukee avenue.

Walker & Co., three-story, 50x84, on Superior street.

J. O. Dorney, one-story, 20x35, on Dashiel, near Twenty-sixth street.

Mr. Kink, three-story, 20x44, on Dearborn, near Schiller street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR 40-MILE BOULEVARD.

Mr. Millard, of the firm of Millard & Decker, has been appointed Park Commissioner for an improvement in the shape of a boulevard connecting Douglas Park with the Pavilion Parkway, the route to be west on Thirty-first street to a point just west of the Bridewell grounds, and thence north to Douglas Park. The South Branch must necessarily be bridged, and a viaduct must be built over the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Great Eastern Railways. The work will very likely commence in the spring, at the same time with the work on the boulevard connecting Lincoln Park and Humboldt boulevard. When these two improvements are made, the city will be completely surrounded with a continuous drive of but little less than 40 miles in length.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Real Estate Record* says: "About $4,000,000 worth of inside valuable business properties have been sold within the present year, on which the improvements now consist of old and rickety frame buildings or worthless brick structures. For this reason these properties now yield very poor rents. It is the intention of the majority of the owners, during the coming year, to tear down the old buildings and erect new and high modern structures. When they do so the labor needed will tend to make work very plenty for mechanics."

THE FUTURE OF WHEAT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—As there seems to be so many conflicting opinions upon the future price of wheat, and some of them are upon good ground, while others seem to be so, but are not, a few facts will probably enable a great many of your readers to a better understanding of the intricate problem. In dealing with the price of wheat in this market, it is well to bear this in mind, under all circumstances that the price of wheat, when there is a surplus for export, is governed to a very great extent by the price ruling in Great Britain, and the British markets are governed by the prospective and immediate supplies of the world. As an illustration; the prospective supplies are short, while the immediate supplies are almost overwhelming. Yet we see a tolerably firm market over there, and it has been so for the past three months. Sept. 7 the Liverpool market was reported as being at 8s 3d to 10s for No. 2 spring wheat. And since then it has not varied much to date. This, to my mind, is simply from the fact, to them very apparent, of prospectively a short supply.

That we may be better able to understand the facts that follow, it will be necessary to go back to the crop of 1873. The wheat crop of that year was considerably below an average in almost all the wheat-producing countries, especially so in England; and, as a natural result, high prices followed, for the greater part of the next cereal year. This in turn, and naturally too, stimulated a very large increase in the acreage of wheat in 1874 the world over,—even great Britain increased hers from 3,490,380 in 1873 to 3,630,300 in 1874, an increase of 139,920 acres,—and from this large acreage, and the most favorable season for the growth of wheat, the largest and best crop the world ever produced was harvested. As a result of the superabundance of wheat, and that too of the very best quality, unusually low prices prevailed during the latter part of 1874 and the early part of 1875, until the scare of last March arose about the winter-killing of the fall-sown wheat. It is this large surplus of the crop of 1874 that has misled and deceived a great many people. France had a surplus of 30,000,000 hectolitres, equivalent to 82,500,000 bushels. Russia had a large surplus, and the United States the same.

It so happened, this large reserve of wheat here in the Northwest began to be attracted from its hiding place in farmers' granaries, during the early part of last spring. It had a temporary check during the month of May, by the combination then manipulating this market. It soon was helped by them to recover its onward march, and by the early part of August it assumed such a magnitude that they stepped from under, expecting to see it bolt upon this market; but, to their surprise, it kept on and forward, receiving renewed courage to keep on its way by the very attractive prices which came from the United Kingdom. Not since was this country in sending forward its surplus stock of wheat of the crop of 1874 during last July and August.

But Russia, Australia, France, and even India, rushed forward all they could, and as a result the imports into Great Britain, were for the months of September, October, and November, among the largest in the history of the trade. It is very evident there will be no improvement in prices over there until some of the vast amount of wheat which they have been obliged to put in granaries is somewhat reduced. This of course will take some time, as their imports are now, as they have been in the past, since Sept. 1, more than their immediate requirements. There is almost an universal belief in England that they will require at least 96,000,000 bushels of wheat to make good their deficiencies. Upon this basis they will require a weekly importation of 1,846,154 bushels, and in no one week since Sept. 1,—except that one ending Dec. 4, in which they received 1,964,830 bushels of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat,—but what they have received considerably over 2,000,000 bushels, and some weeks over 3,000,000 bushels. For instance, during the week ending Oct. 9 there were imported into Great Britain 3,067,676 bushels of wheat; for the week ending Sept. 25, 2,811,947 bushels; for week ending Sept. 18, 3,251,768 bushels. Thus we see for these three consecutive weeks the imports of wheat averaged over 3,000,000 bushels per week. And the imports of wheat and flour for the week ending Dec. 22 amounted to 3,495,000 bushels, which clearly demonstrates that the importations are not on the wane at present, but if anything they are on the increase, as the following will show:

The *Economist* of September 25 states "The quantity of wheat now on passage for the United Kingdom is 1,295,500 quarters against 704,000 quarters at this time last year." October 16 it says, "The quantity on the way from all ports is estimated to be 1,157,000 quarters, against 892,000 quarters last year this time." November 13 it says, "The quantity of wheat on passage for the United Kingdom is still upward of 1,500,000 quarters." Nov. 20 it says, "The quantity of wheat on the way for Great Britain is set down in the lists of shipments at over 1,600,000 quarters, and the returns do not include the shipments from the Baltic or those from America during the past week; these will amount to about 200,000 quarters more, so that there is an aggregate of 1,800,000 quarters coming forward, of which the trade are advised, as far as all the principal ports excepting only St. Petersburg and Montreal, supplies are still being shipped off freely."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* a week later, says "The quantity of grain on passage to the United Kingdom continues on the increase. The enormous bulk of 1,850,000 quarters of wheat alone is now afloat with British ports as destination. The weeks actual imports are heavy, 390,000 quarters (3,120,000 bushels). The harvest prospects in Australia are very satisfactory; one and a half million quarters of wheat are expected to remain for export after Australian home consumption has been fully satisfied." The same paper in its issue of Nov. 12, says, "the last quarter of the year 1875 bids fair to be reckoned as a continuance of the low-price epoch for wheat and flour which began with the rich harvest of last year, for from last September to now the quotations have remained very moderate, notwithstanding the shortness of this year's crop: and as the shipments from abroad are increasing instead of diminishing, there does not appear to be much prospect of value materially recovering from existing low currencies."

This very state of things was foreseen by the editor of the New York *Produce Exchange Weekly*, who in his publication of a September number, says: "If the exporting countries force the wheat on Europe faster than is needed, values will in consequence be depressed, however much her wants may be during the succeeding twelve months."

Not only this country, but Russia also is supposed to have a very short crop of wheat. But from the amount of wheat being exported from both countries, one would suppose they had more than an average crop. It seems as though they both have vied with each other, since early in August, to see which could export the most. It has been a surprise to the English themselves to see so much wheat entering their country from Russia, whom they supposed at one time would be crying aloud for bread before next harvest. Such an anomaly as exists in the trade the world over has never been seen before. And the question naturally arises. When is wheat good property to buy—now at about 90c, or later on at 90c? Who can tell?

H. LINWOOD.

SIR OLUPH: A BALLAD.

(*From the German.*)

Sir Oluph he rode both far and late,
To bid the friends to his wedding-fete.

And, while he rode with a steady rein,
He passed through the elfin folks' domain.

As dance the elves on the verdant strand,
The Erl-King's daughter she offered her hand.

"Welcome, Sir Oluph! come dance with me,
And two golden spurs I will give to thee!"

"I dare not dance, dance not I may,
For to-morrow it is my wedding-day."

"Step nearer, Sir Oluph! come dance with me,
And a shirt of silk I will give to thee,—

"A shirt of silk so white and fine,
My mother she bleached it with moonshine."

"I dare not dance, dance not I may—
For to-morrow is my wedding-day."

"Step nearer, Sir Oluph! come dance with me,
And a heap of gold I will give to thee."

"A heap of gold fainly take I would,
But dance I neither dare nor should."

"And will you, Sir Oluph, not dance with me,
Then plague and sickness follow thee."

With that a blow his heart she dealt;
Such pain he had ne'er all his lifetime felt.

Then him upon his horse she placed:
"Now to your sweetheart ride in haste!"

And, when he came to his castle-door,
His mother she trembling stood before:

"Speak on, my son! quick, tell your tale!
What makes you look so wan and pale?"

"Why should I not look pale with pain?
I came through the elfin-folks' domain!"

"Speak on, my son, so dear and true!
What shall I say your sweetheart to?"

"Tell her I rode in the woods this morn,
To try my horse, my hound, and my horn."

Then lay he down on the bridal bed,
All draped with curtains rich and red.

And, ere the dawn it rose in the East,
The bride and guests they came to the feast.

They gave her gifts, they gave her wine:
"Where is Sir Oluph, the bridegroom mine?"

"Sir Oluph he rode in the woods this morn,
To try his horse, his hound, and his horn."

But the bride she drew the curtains red,
And there she saw Sir Oluph—dead.

MALCOLM TAYLOR.

His Present.

Detroit Free Press.

He said he wanted to deal directly with the proprietor of the jewelry-store, as times were hard and he wanted hard-pan prices. He looked at a silver tea-set, at a gold-headed cane, at a set of jewelry, and finally at a gold watch. Then he said:

"I did think of making my wife a Christmas-present, but she's always growling around and finding fault, and so I'll let her slide."

"Won't you take the cane for your son, as you proposed?" asked the jeweler.

"No, I guess not. Jim loafs around a good deal, and only the other night he told me to shut up and go to blazes. If he wants anything in his stocking, let him behave himself."

"Well, about the watch?"

"I guess I'll buy the watch and make myself a present. I never had much of anything in my stocking, and I feel that I hain't been used right. What's your lowest figger?"

"Two hundred dollars."

"Can't do it. You must remember that these are hard times."

"Well, say $190."

"Can't do it. Times are awful."

"I'll make you this watch for $180, and not one cent less," said the dealer.

"Well, I guess I'll take 'or, though it looks like a big price."

The jeweler placed the watch in the box, stuffed cotton around it, and as he laid it on the show-case the stranger said:

"You kin charge it."

"Charge it! I don't know you!" exclaimed the dealer.

"You don't."

"No, sir."

"I don't know a man who has lived within 28 miles of Detroit for thirty-seven years?"

"No, sir."

"Never heard of me in your life?"

"No, sir."

"Well, I won't take the old watch," said the man as he backed off. "You don't seem to have much git-up and go ahead about you, and I always make it a rule to patronize live firms. You'd better subscribe to some newspaper and git to know what's going on."

"You're no gentleman, sir!" said the irritated dealer, who had lost a full hour's time.

"Can't help it—won't patronize no such slow man—no use talking!" replied the stranger, waving his hand, and he paced out to visit some other firm who did know a man who had lived within 28 miles of Detroit for thirty-seven years.

MARRIAGES.

HEWITT—BARRIE—In this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, 94th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. James Hewitt and Miss Arietta E. Barrie.

ASAY—BRYAN—Dec. 23, 1875, at the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, James F. Asay and Blanche W. Bryan.

BARRETT—SNOW—At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 813 Carroll avenue, Thursday evening, Dec. 23, by the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Charles E. Barrett and Miss Nellie W. Snow.

DEATHS.

LANPHERE—On the 24th inst., Ella Mara, the only daughter of C. R. and L. S. Lanphere, aged 15 years, 3 months, and 19 days, at 1740 State street. Funeral at 1:30 Dec. 26, to Graceland Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

LAMB—Dec. 25, 1875, at the residence of J. B. Ormsby, 69 North Sheldon street, Mrs. Lilla B. Lamb, aged 32 years and 6 days.

MOLLOY—Departed this life Dec. 25, Robert Molloy, aged 66.

Funeral leaves the family residence, 69 North LaSalle street, at 10 a. m., Dec. 26, for Church of Holy Name; thence to Calvary Cemetery by carriages. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco papers copy.

CRUMB—Friday evening, Dec. 24, Silas P. Crumb, aged 45 years.

Funeral from the Church of the Epiphany, Jefferson Park, on Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock, to Rosehill by cars, attended by Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.

EMMETT—Died at No. 921 Wentworth avenue, Nina, daughter of John Emmett, Captain Night Police, aged 3 years, 1 month, and 23 days.

Funeral from his residence on Monday, by carriages to Calvary, at 10:30 a. m.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, $8.

DR. MAGNUSSON, DENTIST,
Southeast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Room 5, continues to make full sets best Gum Teeth for $8, warranted the same in every particular for which other Dentists charge from $25 to $35. Teeth filled first-class at reduced rates.

TEETH! Best Sets Gum Teeth a few more weeks at $6.

Thirty years' practice our guarantee.
First-class Gold Filling, Gold Plates, and Continuous Gum at half the usual price.
DRS. HALE & CAIN,
Rooms 1 and 3, 112 Dearborn-st.

DENTISTRY.

DR. VEDDER, graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Office, Room 10, corner Clark and Kinzie-sts. Full sets (14 teeth), $8 to $8. Ordinary gold fillings, $1.50. Silver, 75c. Teeth extracted, 50c.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

CARDS FOR THE

New Year

AT

Cobb's Library, 36 Monroe-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

This Sunday Evening, Dec. 26.

EXTRA LADIES' NIGHT.

Grand Extra Holiday Performance of the

FORTY THIEVES!

The grandest pageant on any American Stage, "Eighty Days Around the World" outdone. A gorgeous parade of Scenery, Costumes, Living Animals, Brilliant Show and Splendor. Never in its entire details equaled on any American Stage.

The world-famous story, from the Arabian Nights, interpreted by Alexander Fitzgerald, W. T. Melville, Harry Little, Maurice Pike, T. J. Langdon, H. C. Rymer, Neil Gray, W. Murray, Miss Millie Sackett, Mrs. H. C. Rymer, Tillie Marble, and a powerful cast. An auxiliary force of over 300 Ladies and Gentlemen.

Incidental to the festivities, the marvelous High Trapeze of YOUNG APOLLO, the Child Wonder.

The Roman Brothers, by the THREE MILTON JASPERS.

Grand Pas Seul, by TILLIE ANTONIO.

The Grotesque Diabolisms of THE PHOITS.

The Famous Songs and Dances of WALTERS AND MORTON.

The Great TRIPLE GLOBE ACT, by Signora Garretta, Signor Monta, and Young Apollo.

WONDERFUL ECHELLE ACT of the Milton Jaspers.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

Parquet	50 cents
Orchestra and Circle, secured	75 cents
Dress Circle	35 cents
Grand Tier	25 cents
Gallery	15 cents

To-morrow (Monday) Evening,

First appearance of the celebrated

LANGLOIS BROTHERS,

The marvelous Egyptian Jugglers.

Continuation of the Immense Holiday Pageant,

FORTY THIEVES!

All the Great Stars remain this week.

Last Grand Holiday Present Matinee Wednesday. A Present for everybody.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.....LESSEES
J. H. HAVERLY.....MANAGER.

The Family Theatre of Chicago!

THIS NEW YEAR'S WEEK—Commencing Monday, Dec. 27, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, a Programme of unusual merit produced with that air of refinement characteristic of the famous

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS!

THE TWO GREATS,

RICKEY & BARNEY,

In an entirely New Sketch,

OUR BOYISH DAYS.

BARNEY, MASTER BARNEY, in order to respond to the numerous urgent requests of his many admirers, will, this week, appear in Greatest Specialty Challenge Jig, in which he stands unrivaled, unequaled, for style, ease of action, and difficult execution.

ONE WEEK MORE OF THE

SKIDMORE GUARDS!

By the Versatile Comedy Corps, Arlington, Cotton, Rice, George and Charles Reynolds. Every evening and Wednesday and New Year's Matinees.

Monday, Jan. 3—The KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA for a short season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Houses Crowded to the Doors!
Standing Room at a Premium!
Its Equal Never Beheld!

MONDAY, Dec. 27, SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of FRANK E. AIKEN'S Splendid Company in the

TWO ORPHANS.

Matinees Wednesday and New Year's Day.

Seats reserved at Tivoli Cigar Store, Palmer House, and Academy Box Office.

THE COLISEUM.

SACRED CONCERT TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.

Positively the Last Week of

BABY BINDLEY,

THE FAIRY QUEEN.

HARRY M'CARTHY,

The greatest living Character Delineator, in entirely new and original songs. Decided success of HOWARD & RAYMOND, the New York and Philadelphia Vocalists. "My Father Sould Charcoal," an inimitable act by DICK SANDS, the great Champion. New Stars next week,—the celebrated Cawthorne Children, Fernando Fleury, Wm. Landis, Little Ardine, the Pearl of the Pacific, etc.

Separate entrance to Ladies' Gallery from Clark-st. Admission, 15c.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT!

The managers of the

MILTONIAN TABLEAUX

Having secured the Museum for Sunday Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 26, beg leave to state to the Chicago public that a grand moral entertainment, THE WONDER OF THE AGE, representing HEAVEN, HELL, CHAOS, and PARADISE, on which occasion Miss JENNIE QUIGLEY (the Lilliputian Princess) will sing a Scotch Ballad.

Admission to Museum and Lecture-Room, 25c.

IRISH LITERARY ASSOCIATION

HOLIDAY BALL will be held in Greenebaum's Hall, Fifth-av., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, 1875. Friends of the Association are invited. Tickets may be had of members or at the hall door on night of the ball. Reception Committee—Justice Scully, Hon. A. L. Morrison, Hon. W. W. O'Brien, Col. James Quirk, Sheriff Agnew, Hon. W. K. Sullivan, P. McHugh, Hon. Arthur Dixon, Ald. Bartholomew Quirk, Ald. T. F. Bailey, J. J. Egan, Capt. Thomas Brennan, John McNally, Capt. C. P. McKay.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MRS. JAMES A. OATES

And her newly-organized and efficient COMIC OPERA COMPANY in Lecocq's famous Comic Opera of

GIROFLE-GIROFLA!

Tuesday—FRESCHES TREBIZONDE.
Wednesday—LA FILLE DU MADAME ANGOT.
Saturday—COMIC OPERA MATINEE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Monday afternoon and evening, Dec. 27, benefit of W. H. LOVEJOY, on which occasion will be presented the musical burlesque, RED RIDING HOOD and the extremely humorous comedietta, CONJUGAL LESSONS, in which Miss Ada Langdon has kindly volunteered to play the part of Mrs. Lullaby. Patriotic song by Miss Jennie Quigley. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, benefit of Cook County Schools.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

(Grand Opera House.)

Sunday Night, Dec. 26,

Unsere Sclaven!

ALEXANDER WURSTER, Director.

THE ATHENÆUM

DRAMATIC CLUB will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Athenæum at its rooms, 45 Washington-st., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, at which time they will present WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Cast: Mr. Woodcock, Wm. L. Pierce; Christopher Larkins, Samuel Collyer; Adolphus Swanadown, Jonathan Smith; David, J. S. McDonald; Mrs. Col. Carver, Miss Mary C. Brown; Mrs. Woodcock, Miss Harmon; Mrs. Larkins, Miss H. M. Welch. Tickets, 50c; 3 for $1.

MASKELL HALL,

Corner Desplaines and Jackson-sts.

Imperial Club Socables every Thursday evening. Grand March at 9 o'clock, sharp. Instruction in Dancing given free from 8 to 9 o'clock to ticket-holders of said Club. Tickets to admit gentleman and lady, and good for three entertainments, $1. Single admission, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Hall, and of PROF. A. GRIMES, President, 17 Pierce-st.

DANCING.

In all its Fashionable branches, taught at

BOURNIQUE'S

ACADEMY,

128 Twenty-fourth-st. NEW TERM commences Jan. 4.

GROW'S OPERA-HALL,

517 Madison-st.

TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock, ROBERT HERVEY, one of the best Readers at the Chicago Bar, will lecture on "Sir Walter Scott, the Greatest of all Novelists," in the 10-cent Course, at Grow's Opera-Hall, 517 Madison.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Kelly & Leon's MINSTRELS!

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

A Grand Programme for the Holidays!

THE GRAND DUTCHESS.
THE GRAND DUTCHESS.
THE GRAND DUTCHESS.
50 PERFORMERS.
50 PERFORMERS.
50 PERFORMERS.
LEON AS THE GRAND DUTCHESS.
LEON AS THE GRAND DUTCHESS.
KELLY AS GEN. BOUM.
KELLY AS GEN. BOUM.
THE TWO DOVES.
THE TWO DOVES.
LEON'S FAMOUS SPECIALTY.
LEON'S FAMOUS SPECIALTY.
WHEN SAMMY COMES.
WHEN SAMMY COMES.
THE RIVAL LOVERS—THE TWO HALEYS.
THE RIVAL LOVERS—THE TWO HALEYS.
I DON'T WANT TO HOUSE.
I DON'T WANT TO HOUSE.
DAVE WILSON.
DAVE WILSON.
HARRY TALBOT AND ALL THE COMEDIANS
W. H. SURRIDGE AND ALL THE COMEDIANS
EDWIN LESLIE AND ALL THE COMEDIANS
IN THE CAST OF

THE GRAND DUTCHESS

Orchestra Chairs.....75 cents
Orchestra Circle.....50 cents
Balcony.....35 cents
Holiday Matinees.....50 cents

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The Kellogg Grand English Opera Company.

Mr. C. D. HESS, Director of this renowned organization, has the honor to announce the following

Brilliant Repertoire

For the brief season in Chicago: Monday evening, Jan. 3, "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL," with MISS KELLOGG in her great role of ARLINE. Tuesday, "THE ROSE OF CASTILE" (debut of MISS MONTAGUE). Wednesday, "MIGNON" (KELLOGG). Thursday, "TROVATORE" (VAN ZANDT). Friday, "FRA DIAVOLO" (KELLOGG). Grand KELLOGG MATINEE, Saturday, "MIGNON." Saturday evening, "MARIT

THE CITY.

AN ANGEL'S VISIT.

OR, HOW GABRIEL WENT TO CHURCH IN CHICAGO.

The Angel Gabriel plumed his wings
For a flight to the world below,
And lit on a Sabbath morning in
The streets of Chicago.
He wore nor halo nor rainbow vest,
But, as a poor man, was meanly dressed.

Merrily chimed the Sabbath bells,
The sun was bright and the sky was blue;
By scores and hundreds church-goers poured
Along the flags of the avenue;
Broad was the way of each church-gate,
And many they who went in thereat,

Female saints in satin and silk,
Male professors in glossy black;
These with the Ulster profane, and those
Supersecularly pinned back;
Marvelous gloves and ravishing boots,
Eyes like diamonds and voices like lutes.

On they swept. The costly door
Swings on its silver hinges turning;
Noiseless the foot falls on the floor
Where gleams from the painted panes are burning;
Softly, sweetly, the organ's pealing;
Frescoes rare are on wall and ceiling.

"David never, nor Solomon
(Said the angel), nor any of Israel's leaders,
Ever dreamed of a shrine like this,
With all their stately house of cedars."
And the angel was right. There was nothing mean
About the men who ran that machine.

"Here," they had said to the architect,
"Build us straightway a church immense,
For all instructions you have carte blanche,
Bethel's motto is 'Bless the expense;'
Two hundred thousand the lot has cost;
Take twice as much for the church at most."

So the church was built, and upholstered, too,
In the costliest Christian manner,—
A ten thousand dollar soldier of God
To wave salvation's banner.
And a choir costing twice as much
Deftly the harp of Judah to touch.

"Truly this is," the angel said,
"None else but Heaven's Gate:
Come, Without Money and Without Price,'
Is carved elaborate
Over the portal broad, and below
'Come Every One that Thirsteth, Ho!'

"Hark, the herald quartette rings
Praise to the 'meek and lowly.'
What an eloquent prayer for the needy and poor
Is breathed by the pastor holy.
Here will I worship." He oped the door
And crossed the tapestried threshold o'er,

Within the portal the sexton stood,
And as the angel passed
A keenly-scrutinizing glance
At his shabby coat he cast.
Then to the archangel he gently cried:
"Brother, you cannot pass inside."

"Why may I not?" the angel cried.
"Why may I not enter here?
Fain would I with the brethren here
Listen, and praise, and pray."
Right my soul loves and wrong it loathes."
"But," said the sexton, "consider your clothes."

"What cares the Lord for raiment or face,
If so the heart be fit?"
Cried the Angel: "Unto me thou art
Naught but a hypocrite.
And this temple, whited without, within
Is only a sepulcure of sin."

"Blasphemer!" the wrathful sexton cried,
And took him by the arm,
And marched the great archangel out
Into the atmosphere.
"Ho! officer, seize this man of sin,
And to the station run him in."

The officer collared the angel, when,
To their infinite surprise,
They saw the celestial visitant
Sail up into the skies,
And the sexton cried, as his breast he smote,
"O why, O why did he wear such a coat?"

GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. B. S. Wilson is slowly recovering from a serious fit of illness.

Mrs. J. F. Crank left this city for Colorado Tuesday morning, where she intends spending the winter months.

Gather ye cocktails while ye may,
The old year still is wearing on;
The self-same youth that drinks to-day
Next Sunday will be swearing off.

During the ensuing week young men of good intentions will have to make up their minds how long they are going to swear off for—till Washington's birthday, or the Fourth of July, or next New Year's, or forever.

The real-estate assessment books have been completed, and were left with the Town Collectors yesterday, and will be opened this morning. Those of the South Town may be found in Mike Evans' office, Room No. 1 City-Hall.

The Chicago Society Directory, which has just been gotten out by Messrs. Ensign & McClure, is a publication which is useful to society people at any time, but is specially convenient for gentlemen who intend making New Year's calls Saturday.

A young woman on Prairie avenue has indignantly broken off her engagement with a young man in St. Louis, who won her maiden affections by representing that his father had been indicted for 100,000 gallons, whereas the old man's distillery was only of 15,000 gallons capacity.

At about 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, an 8-year-old boy residing at No. 451 South Clark street, named Isaac Borkowsky, had the toes of his left foot squeezed off by being run over by a North Clark street car at the corner of Lake street. He was attempting to board the car by the front platform, so that no one but himself is to blame.

How pleasant it will be this quiet Sabbath morning to watch the children going to church with their hearts full of the ineffable calm and gladness of the holy Christmas season, telling each other monstrous lies as to the presents they got, and growing green with envy because of the more monstrous lies told to them in return!

Fashionable intelligence from Milwaukee—"The lovely and accomplished Mrs. Crokid Bourbon was the admiration of all the indicted guests at the fancy ball last night. She wore 20,000 gallons of the finest point-lace sent her by her husband when he fled to Europe and forfeited his bail-bonds, and a set of diamonds valued at the whole local press and twenty-five Gaugers and Inspectors."

The other day an Episcopal minister on a small salary laid in his winter's supply of anthracite from a member of his flock. It is believed that the bill was heavy and the coal light, for, on the succeeding Sabbath morning, just as the coal-dealer entered the church and walked up the aisle, the clergyman began Divine service by repeating in a loud tone of voice: "When the wicked coal-dealer turneth aside from his wickedness."

The first number of the new Reformed Episcopal journal, *The Appeal*, has made its appearance. It is a paper of twenty pages, a little larger than the *Christian at Work*, and exhibits a neat typographical appearance. It, of course, will be the organ of the new denomination. It will be issued monthly. The present number contains a sermon by Bishop Cummins and editorials by Bishop Cheney, Dr. Fallows, and the other editors.

An elderly young woman on Calumet avenue, who, for her part, cannot see what men can see in these mere chits of girls to go tagging round after them in such a disgusting fashion, refuses to be comforted by the statement of the ingenuous paragrapher that "when a woman turns 30, unmarried, she has still 15½ chances in 100 of getting a husband." As she very properly says: "That's how it looks at it, but O, there's another one,—don't you see, there are 84½ chances in 100 that she won't be married."

"Why, Smith," said a kind friend as he met that gentleman at 2 a. m., explaining the constitution of the Committees to a lamp-post, "What's the matter, you're drunk again. You were drunk yesterday, you were drunk the day before; what ails you anyhow?" "Thazzairi," responded Mr. Smith, confidently and confidentially, "thazzairi, olefel, know whazzer Bible sgotteray: 'Lez drunk and drink, for nex' Monday we swear off.'"

The sweet-scented rags and the drunks and disorderlies were greeted with a whole-souled reception—at least on the outside—at the West Madison Street Station yesterday. The generous "bobbies" had procured a huge Christmas-tree, which was adorned with little paper flags, penny pop-corn balls, and a number of apples placed above the entrance. On the outside of the building was a huge canvas sign, which read: "A merry Christmas and New-Year to all." Justice Scully will reap the harvest to-morrow.

"Wall," said the livery-stable-keeper yesterday to the anxious young man, "perhaps I can let you have a team for New Year's Day, seeing it's you, though it's pretty late in the season to come round engaging one." "And what'll you charge?" asked the young man. "Wall, teams is in demand, and so prices is pretty high, but seeing as it's you I'll let you have a horse and cutter for the day for $375." "Jerusalem!" said the young man. "Be-sides," continued the proprietor of the livery-stable, "there's a good deal of risk, for when a young fellow gets to histing in too much of that are chicken-salad, and beef-tea and sponge-cake he may let the horse run away and smash things, so you'll have to deposit the full value of the horses and sleigh—that'll be $250." "Thunder!" said the young man, reflectively. "I'll save $125 if somebody steals the horse. All right, keep one for me."

Life is full of alternations and surprises. Yesterday how many a young husband rapturously embraced his young wife as he gazed upon the beautiful pair of slippers she had worked for him with her own hands, and the dozen of shirts she had paid for with money saved out of her housekeeping allowance. To-morrow, or next week, how many a young husband will find a bill at his office for a pair of ready-made slippers and a dozen shirts, presented per order of his young wife.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning three men entered the saloon of John Schneider, at No. 179 Blue Island avenue, and called for the drinks. As they were about leaving, one of them, named John O'Brien, attempted to return, but, being held at bay by the saloon-keeper, he shoved his hand through a pane of glass, badly lacerating it all the way up to the elbow. He was attended by Dr. Buckley, and was then sent to the County Hospital. He is a single man, about 25 years of age, and resides at the corner of Eighteenth street and Blue Island avenue.

A little boy on Sheldon street was heard to lament yesterday that Christmas was so real mean this year. "You see," he said, the darned old day came on Saturday, and so we had to have school right up to the end of the week, and this year New Year's comes on Saturday too, and so we'll have to begin school on Monday. I wish I was Santa Claus or Old Probabilities, and they'd give me a chance at the almanac. Would'nt I just fix it so that Christmas'd come on Monday, and New Year's too, and make a whole week out of it? Perhaps not!"

A prudent father on Park avenue, whose eldest daughter was growing less young every day, beginning to spoil on his hands, conceived a happy idea for working her off. He took a house on Thirtieth street, dressed his daughter in black and trimmed her with a plain gold ring, a locket with a gentleman's portrait in it, not to be opened save with a sigh and a habit of casting her eyes down and smiling sideways out of them; then gave out that she was a widow. The effect was greater than he had been encouraged to hope for, for she had one lover in each sitting-room every night, and frequently two in the porch, and she has just been married to a wealthy capitalist. And now all the young girls on Park and Warren avenues want their parents to move to some part of the city where folks don't know them, and let them play at being Mrs. Something.

Three artful young women on Aberdeen street have made money enough to give their little sister a good education for the winter and secure the best medical attendance for their invalid mother by very simple means. They have a very large circle of male acquaintances, and since last August have been busily engaged in working the most gorgeous pair of slippers ever seen, embroidering a velvet smoking-cap worth a monarch's ransom, and making up a brocade dressing-gown. When any one of their male acquaintances would question them concerning the destination of these marvels of art; each of the young women would reply with a blush and a bashful smile: "O, it's for a very particular friend of mine—can't you guess? But, no; that's a secret you'll find out on Christmas-Day." Then their male acquaintances went out and squandered their substance in riotous presents for the three sisters. And on Christmas-Eve the three sisters took the costly presents to the fancy-work store for which they had been working them, and received pay therefor, and yesterday morning they sent each of their male acquaintances a book-mark of the costly kind that sell for 70 cents a dozen, and on taking stock of the presents they had received from their male acquaintances, after deducting the cost of the book-marks, discovered that they were $643.28 ahead.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The holidays are here, reminding us, by all the varied offerings of friendship and social festivity, of Love's great gift of a Savior to man. Standing at the gateway of the New Year, the book of Destiny yet incomplete, it is a fit period for a backward glance, and a serious resolve, an earnest, prayerful purpose, that like a go iden thread shall run through all the woof of the future.

What shall that future be? Its record of moral victories to be reviewed with thanksgivings a twelvemonth hence, or of humiliating defeats to be blotted with tears of bitter remorse,—will be what we make it.

What wiser step than to resolve by God's grace to abandon forever the Circean cup that destroys while it inebriates? During holiday week will not large numbers of the young and middle-aged come to the office of the Woman's Temperance Union, 161 Madison street, and sign the pledge of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate?

To the public we make the following earnest appeal: Will not all who receive their friends refrain from offering them wines and stimulating beverages?—a custom fraught with ruinous consequences. We also make this announcement: Ladies of the Temperance Union will be present at the headquarters to receive calls from personal friends and all interested in temperance on New Year's Day.

THE BAFFLED FIEND.

The exchange-fiend called at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday morning, and, with an apologetic smile and cough, said he supposed the mail editor hadn't got the Hellfire Gulch, Montana, *Clarion* of the 17th of November, hadn't he? There was a marriage notice in it that he wanted to see. The mail editor said no. Were the papers preserved? The mail editor said yes. Then would there be any objection to his looking over the papers till he found it? The mail editor said certainly not, and showed him to the waste-room where there were 17,850 old exchanges heaped in picturesque confusion on the dusty floor. The fiend's face paled for a moment, but, laying aside his cane and hat, he plunged boldly into the mass. This was about 10 o'clock. A few minutes after 3 the fiend reappeared, but, alas! how changed. His coat and shirt were wrinkled and plastered thickly with dust, his face was grimed with ink where he had wiped away the perspiration with his blackened hands, and his whole appearance bespoke exhaustion and disgust. Walking wearily up to the mail editor, he croaked, for his throat was full of dust and scraps, "I couldn't find it." "Couldn't find what?" replied the mail editor, kindly. "The Hellfire Gulch, Montana, *Clarion* of Nov. 17." "Hellfire Gulch, Montana?" said the mail editor, in a tone of surprised inquiry. "Yes," answered the fiend. "O, I thought you meant the Hellfire Gulch, Nevada, paper; we don't exchange with the Montana one." The fiend cast an eloquent glance on the mail editor that warped his scissors and departed, while the mail editor, from an eye full of emotion, shed a sympathetic wink at his retreating form.

ANGELINA REARRANGES HER ROOM.

There are many mysteries in nature, as where all the fluff comes from, where all the pins go to, why a dog turns round three times after getting up from sleep, why a woman on coming out of a shop looks one way and walks the other, why a policeman never has small feet, and why diamonds are not trumps as often as hearts; but a more impenetrable mystery envelops the way of a woman with a bedroom. When Angelina hasn't anything else to do, she goes up to her bedroom and a vague unrest and a sense of trouble fill her breast, and she says to herself: "Now, I think I'd sleep more comfortably with the head of the bed turned there, and the sewing-machine here." Then she mentally calculates that the what-not would look better in this corner and the rocking-chair more this way, and girds up her loins for the work of reconstruction. About 10 o'clock Edwin gets home. They have no gas at Rogers Park, and Angelina complains that the smell of the kerosene when the lamp is turned down gives her the headache, and the bedroom blinds are drawn so as to keep out the unchaste moon, so that altogether it is about as black as a wolf's mouth. The unsuspecting Edwin enters the room and shapes his course as usual, but runs stem on to the sewing-machine, which has drifted from its moorings, stubbing his toe and jamming the sharp corner into himself where he lives. He makes some disconnected remarks not wholly pious and patient, and sniffs up to find the bedroom candle and matches which are on the washstand—used to be there, at least. They are there still, but the washstand now bears seven points on his lee-bow, its place being occupied by the what-not. Groping blindly about, it a fearful rattle and crash inform him that he has upset Angelina's work-basket containing about three dozen spools of thread. "Angelina," says the miserable man in despair, turning toward where the bed ought to be, "where the heaven are you?" Where in the name of the archangel Gabriel am I?" "Oh, Edwin," responds the partner of his joys and sorrows from the direction of his left shoulder, "here I am. Why don't you come to bed?" Edwin hereupon wheels about and starts in the direction of the voice, but steps on a rolling spool of thread and is hurled with the force of a catapult against the edge of the open door, which he strikes so forcibly that his nose is almost driven out through the back of his head. Then his wife remarks in a tone of mingled sorrow and indignation: "Oh, Edwin, I thought you had promised me never to go to saloon again?" Thoroughly infuriated, the desperate man makes for the bed, but the rocking-chair, one of the old sc.oo, with a high back like a tortoise-shell comb, and long, sharp rockers, has been lying in wait for him all the while, and now grapples with him furiously. . . . . The combat, though sanguinary, is short, and in six minutes Edwin has risen like a phœnix from the ruins of that rocking-chair, got into bed, turned his back on Angelina, and enveloped himself in 75 per cent of the bed-clothes. And next morning he contemplates his nose in the glass, and, audibly, wonders why a woman can't leave things alone.

MOODY'S CHURCH.

THE DEDICATION POSTPONED.

Many persons will hear with regret that Mr. Moody's North Side Church will not be ready for dedication next month, and that, consequently, he will not make his appearance in this city as early as was anticipated. It was the dedication which was to have brought him here during the first week in January, and, failing in that, there is no likelihood of his making his appearance among his old friends and acquaintances until March or April. Mr. Moody declines in the most positive terms to have anything to do with the dedication of the church until it is finished and paid for, and unfortunately the funds are not at present on hand for the completion of the edifice. A subscription list of $20,000 had been made up, and it was expected that the money derived from this source would have finished the structure. It probably would have done so, but, owing to hard times or some other cause, collections have been poor, and the work on the church has temporarily stopped. The amount of money derived from the sale of Mr. Moody's books in London has been somewhat exaggerated. It really amounted to only $27,000, and not to the larger sums which have been heretofore stated.

As things are now, it is impossible to state exactly when the church will be completed, or when Mr. Moody will be here. This much is certain, however, that, after he has completed his labors in Philadelphia, he is going to New York, and will work there three months without cessation. If it appears likely toward the end of that time that his Chicago edifice is anywhere near readiness for dedication, he will make his arrangements so as to come on here. If he finds it is not, he will go from New York to some other field of labor at the East before turning his mind to Chicago at all.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN.

MEETING OF THE DEPOSITORS.

About 100 of the victimized depositors of the Commercial Loan Company's Savings Bank held a meeting yesterday morning in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, in the County Buildings, Mr. Boese in the chair, and E. S. Dreyer Secretary.

Mr. Denehy, one of the Committee of Investigation, reported that from his investigations he had learned that a dividend of 25 per cent would be made some time this week. This piece of news was favorably received, and Mr. N. Plotke moved that Mr. Harvey, the present Assignee of the bank, be sent for. The motion was lost.

The Committee of three that had been appointed at a previous meeting wished to be relieved from the duties imposed upon them, for they had been represented in some of the papers as having the interest of the bank rather than the welfare of the depositors, as their aim. The Committee were discharged, with thanks for their past services.

The following resolution was introduced and accepted:

Resolved, That we appoint a Committee of Three—consisting of Ald. Joseph F. Certel, and William Young—to confer with the Assignee and Trustees of the bank, with the intention of appointing a co-Assignee, chosen by the creditors, who shall have full power with the present Assignee, and to receive a similar compensation; and further more that the Committee of Three confer with Mr. Harvey as to what compensation he expects to receive in case he accepts the proposition, and works in conjunction with the co-Assignee.

Mr. Young proposed that an amendment should be introduced requiring the Assignees to give bonds for double the amount of the assets of the bank. The motion was not seconded.

Ald. Jonas spoke of Mr. Harvey in good terms, and thought that he was the right man for Assignee.

E. S. Dreyer proposed the name of Maj. A. S. Stevenson as co-Assignee. The nomination was favorably received, but will not be acted upon until the new Committee reports progress at the next meeting.

The creditors are more expectant than at first, and are hopeful of almost all of their deposits.

LOCAL LETTERS.

MATERNAL CRUELTY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Permit me through your columns to enter a protest against a very common outrage upon ordinary decency and a disgrace to any who are guilty. Wednesday afternoon, just after leaving the Academy of Music, a woman—who would doubtless consider herself insulted were she called other than a lady—was passing along with a little child apparently 3 or 4 years of age. The child was walking by itself, and, coming to an irregularity in the walk, tripped and fell, striking heavily upon the stone pavement. In an instant this inhuman mother caught the little one by one slender arm, jerked it to its feet, and shook it furiously. Perhaps the excitement produced by the necessary first treatment of poor *Louise* was too much for her. Some of the States have found it necessary to pass laws protecting children from the cruelties of their parents. One can scarcely pass from one side of town to the other without seeing sights that make the blood boil, and our newspapers are full of accounts of inhumanity to little children. Behind the lace curtains and aristocratic fronts of many a mansion in this city scenes are enacted that would cause the fiend to blush to many a cheek did they once reach the public. It may be a sad thing to be fatherless and motherless, but it is infinitely more bitter to be the victim of cruelty from hard-hearted parents. Orphans are less to be pitied than these. The writer has personal knowledge of a young lady who for a slight offense received such severe blows from the hands of her unnatural mother that the blood flowed from her mouth and nose freely.

If an animal is ill-treated, there is a society for its protection; but children may be beaten to death, as more than one child has been, and more than one physician knows it, and nothing is done or said, and these same monsters may go on ill-treating other children as much as they like. If a school-teacher strikes a child, a great hue and cry is raised by the parents, but at home those same parents may treat the child with positive brutality and go scot free. The offense of the ill-natured woman on Halsted street may not be a criminal one, but to take a tender little thing like that and jerk it about in such a manner was, to say the least, an exhibition of the most deplorable ignorance of all laws, physical and moral. Such people have long gone unwhipped of justice, but the time is coming when such things shall not be. When I read of parents neglected by children, and left destitute in their old age, I can but wonder what treatment those children have received from their youth up. And I venture the assertion that a child, properly trained and instructed, taught by example as well as precept that the home and family circle are more than all things to guard and hold sacred, will never, while his right arm has strength, see any of its members suffer. "As we sow we shall reap."

ARCANA.

ABSTRACTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Much has been written and said upon the matter of the abstracts of Cook County. Now that a set of books have been bought and paid for, what do they amount to? Do those books purchased show title to all the realty of Cook County, including judgments, tax sales, etc.? Have they been legalized in such a manner as to become proofs in court?

Handy, Simmons & Co. control the only sets of books that lawyers seem to regard as wholly authentic, and if their books sh uld accidentally be sworn out of existence, would not owners of real estate who have not replaced their abstracts since the fire be at sea in a very small boat, as it were. I understand that a proposition was made by the county, shortly after the fire, to purchase the sets of books now controlled by H., S. & Co., and in that proposition was embodied an order or resolution to legalize the books as soon as they became the property of Cook County. The purchase was not consummated, and consequently the books still remain unlegalized, and to-day Cook County stands without a legal set of abstract books. "What are we going to do about it?" If Handy, Simmons & Co.'s books are authentic (which I have never heard disputed), why cannot they be legalized in the hands of a private firm as well as if owned by Cook County? I would like to hear from some one on this important subject, for our records are of the very greatest importance, and I would like to see them again established on a basis that would be undisputed.

REAL ESTATE.

CRIMINAL.

Sarah O'Brien's friends were too poverty-stricken to give her much of a show in Christmas presents, and to be revenged on humanity in general she yesterday flicked a gold watch and chain from John Titus. Scully is searching his pocket-book for a suitable present for the forlorn maiden.

Some burglar, with a sweet tooth, early yesterday morning pried open the front door of Colburn's candy store, in the Crystal Block, on Madison, near Dearborn street, with a jimmy, and managed to gain an entrance. After eating his fill of caramels, bon-bons, and vanilla-taffy, he opened the money drawer, but there was no cash in it. So all that the thief carried away was a few pounds of candy.

Sneak thieves in the West Division got away with an overcoat belonging to William Schaar, of No. 75 West Adams street; with a trunk full of books belonging to A. Etheridge, of No. 167 Peoria street; with a $30 watch from George Martin, of No. 91 Foster street; and with a show-case and $14 worth of dressmaker's materials belonging to Mrs. P. Fitzgerald, of No. 141 West Van Buren street.

A quarrel yesterday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock between two boys named Anthony Bates and John Hackett, in the saloon of John Weneka, at No. 779 South Halsted street, resulted in Hackett drawing a knife and stabbing his opponent in the left breast, just above the nipple. The wound is about an inch deep, but is not thought to be at all serious. Both boys are about 16 years of age. The hacked boy was taken to his home, No. 5 Twenueth street, while the Hackett boy escaped.

A FLESHY BUTCHER.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Gale, who keeps a market at 66 Chicago avenue, having previously sent his wife and children out on a visit, started off himself with his man to get a glass of beer. He had been out of the shop but about 10 minutes, when he remembered that he had left his pipe behind him. He returned for it, and when he started to unlock the front door he found it open. It at once occurred to him that somebody had entered the house, so he ran up-stairs into his sleeping rooms when he saw a couple of men who were ransacking the premises. He stuck his hand into the lower side pocket of his overcoat and pretended to have a pistol in it. The larger man of the two cried to him "Don't shoot," and started downstairs. As he passed by Mr. Gale, the latter caught him, tripped him, and threw him down. The other one also tried to rush by at this moment and was caught, or stumbled, and also fell down-stairs. At this moment, a Mr. Crawford, who lives on the floor above, came down in response to Mr. Gale's cries and grabbed and held the larger one, while Mr. Gale started off for the station with the other thief. On his way there, however, he was set upon by a lot of roughs, friends of the prisoner, and the man succeeded in escaping. An officer came from the station in time to get hold of the larger man, who had remained in Mr. Crawford's custody, and he was taken to the lock-up, where he was searched, and a number of English coins, some lockets, breastpins, an opera glass, and other objects which he had stolen were found upon him. The thief weighs about 240 pounds, and Mr. Gale, though plucky, is not above the medium size, and is consequently entitled to all the more credit for his gallant conduct.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Marine Engineers' Association will hold their annual meeting for the election of officers Tuesday evening.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis will conduct the afternoon services at the chapel of the Washingtonian Home, on the corner of West Madison street and Ogden avenue.

The first annual Christmas party of the St. George's Benevolent Association will be held at Caledonia Hall, No. 167 Washington street, to-morrow evening.

The Sunday lecture this afternoon will be delivered by the Rev. Robert Collyer at McCormick Hall. The lecture is new, and is entitled "Salt." Doors open at 2, close at 3. Admission, 10 cents.

Dr. H. W. Thomas' lecture, announced for the 28th inst., will be delivered to-morrow night in the First M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington streets. Subject: "The Successful Life." Tickets can be had at W. G. Holmes', 77 Madison street, or at the door.

Charles K. Palmer, aged 28, a painter by trade, who left Philadelphia for Chicago about four and a half years ago, is asked to send word of himself to his mother, Mrs. Harriet Palmer, No. 157 North Eighth street. Any person having any information of him is also requested to send it to the above address.

Monday evening, Jan. 3, the Kellogg English Opera Troupe commence a brief season at Hooley's Theatre. The following is the repertory: Monday, "Bohemian Girl"; Tuesday, "Rose of Castile"; Wednesday, "Mignon"; Thursday, "Il Trovatore"; Friday, "Fra Diavolo"; Saturday matinee, "Mignon"; evening, "Martana."

The First and Second Presbyterian Churches will unite in a union service this evening in the latter church, in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, John V. Farwell, and F. M. Rockwell, giving detailed accounts of the work for the past year. The seats are free, and interesting exercises may be expected by all who attend.

The holiday ball of the Irish Literary Association will be given in Greenebaum's Hall, over the Germania Bank, on Fifth avenue, Wednesday evening. Pound's orchestra will furnish the music, and the managers of the affair hope to make it very agreeable to the ladies and gentlemen who may honor the occasion by their presence. The ball occuring so early in the week will allow the ladies time to recover from the fatigue of dancing before engaging in the pleasant work of New Year's receptions.

The services at the Central Church in McVicker's Theatre will be inaugurated by Prof. Swing to-day. The church has been placed on a solid financial foundation by the sale of seats recently had, and fully reported in THE TRIBUNE; but it must not be understood from this that there are no more seats left. The Central Church is intended to be a large and a popular one. It has no restrictions placed upon it, and all are welcome within its portals—rich and poor alike. Nearly one-half the seats are still unsold, and they will be free and welcome to visitors. They can come without a nickel, and be heartily welcomed, for collections will be an unknown thing in the new Central Church. The singing will be Congregational.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

At Robert Collyer's church Thursday evening two plays will be given with the following cast of characters. That for "My Uncle's Will" is as follows:

Florence Marigold.....Miss Swazey
Charles Cashmore.....Mr. Greeley
Mr. Barbar.....Mr. Wilkinson

The concluding piece is "A Pretty Piece of Business," and the cast is:

Mrs. Grantley.....Miss Harmon
Miss Shea.....Miss Larrabee
Dobson.....Miss Collyer
Capt. Merriweather.....Mr. Fessenden
Lieutenant Shea.....Mr. Walker

Tickets are 50 cents; for sale at the door and at Cobb's Library.

SUBURBAN.

MAYWOOD.

Wednesday evening was celebrated, at their residence, the fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Ferris. The honored couple were detained at home by one of the neighbors, upon pretense of the need of legal services in making and executing a deed. The first visitors, bringing with them a very neatly made wash-bench, did not entirely withdraw the attention of the lawyer from his work; but as others came, each with his wooden budget, it was apparent that making deeds was a sell other than that of real estate. The presents, including a very nice croquet-set, were of a fine variety of both useful and ornamental articles. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. W. T. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Eastman, Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Grow, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Small, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Merrill, Mr. J. H. Merrill, Mr. S. Skemp, Mr. Eastman, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. and Miss Wambaugh. The occasion was a peculiarly pleasant one, and much enjoyed by all present.

"St. Nick" has not forgotten our children in his round, but has remembered them in such a way that they are in fact having a "Merry Christmas." A large Christmas-tree was nicely laden for the benefit of the Union Sunday-school at the Congregation Chapel on Chrisimas-Eve. Previous to the distribution of the gifts the audience were favored with a very interesting variety of exercises, mostly from the little ones. Samuel Skemp, Esq., Superintendent of the school, and Mrs. J. F. Beabrook, the teacher of the infant class, have been unceasing in their efforts to make this affair a pleasant one; and to them largely belongs the credit of its complete success.

Two young children of Mr. and Mrs. French have died very suddenly of diphtheria within a few days.

FOREIGN.

Additional Particulars of the Late English Colliery Explosion.

Accounts of the Recent Damaging Floods in the South of Spain.

MacMahon's Government Denominated a Limited Monarchy.

Prince Bismarck on the Von Arnim Case.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SWAITHE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

London Times, Dec. 8.

The scene of the explosion is in the Vale of Worsboro, about 4 miles from the Town of Barnsley. Two adjacent collieries, the Edmund's Main and the Swaithe Main, are the property of the same owners, Messrs. Mitchell, Bartholomew & Tyas; and although these collieries are essentially distinct, it was thought desirable, some years ago, to e stablish a subterranean connection between them. The borings for this purpose were in progress in December, 1862, and to these borings was attributed the escape of gas which at that time led to an explosion in the Edmunds main colliery, by which fifty-nine lives were lost. In due time the communication was completed, and a door of escape was opened from either mine into the other, a door which has justified the wisdom of those who designed it by saving on this occasion probably 100 lives.

On Monday morning the mine was viewed, or inspected, in the ordinary way, and was pronounced to be safe and in good working condition. The strict observation of the Monday holyday has lately been much relaxed in the districts, on account of the high rate of wages which has prevailed, and so the men and boys who went down were more numerous than is usual at the beginning of the week. Between 9 and 10 o'clock—for there is no precise agreement about the time—a loud explosion was heard, speedily followed by an outpour of volumes of smoke from the mouth of Swaithe shaft, so that the winding-gear was for a time concealed from view. While the alarm thus given soon attracted a great concourse of people to the pit, it also occasioned the workmen in Edmund's Main to open the door of communication to which reference has been made, and by which many fugitives made their escape. These fugitives knew little or nothing about the explosion. They had heard and felt the concussion of the air, and they fled for their lives from the poisonous gases which an explosion produces, and which, under the name of after-damp, are usually the chief sources of danger to life. The fugitives were completely panic-stricken. Many of them were almost, and some were entirely naked, having divested themselves even of the scanty covering in which they were working in order to expedite their flight. Unfortunately, they were permitted to depart without being either counted or identified; and they hastened away to their homes.

In the meantime, not only had hundreds of the neighboring mining population hurried to Swaithe, but the engineers and officials of other collieries, the medical men of Barnsley, and the adjacent villages, and the Government Inspector of Mines for the District, Mr. Wardell, had also proceeded thither. After a hurried consultation, the command of an exploring party was taken by Mr. John Mitchell, the certificated manager of the mine, and son of one of the proprietors. They were very cautiously lowered, but the descent of the cage was arrested about nine feet from the bottom of the shaft by the ruin caused by the explosion. Not only were the timber "conductors" or guides to the cage blown away, but the lower part of the shaft was filled by a mass of broken corves and other wood-work, piled there by the shock. The party reascended to fetch a ladder, and by means of this they at last succeeded in reaching the bottom, whor e they found thirty or more of the survivors, variously scorched and in some cases completely overcome by the prosect of escape from the death which they had been expecting every moment. When all were brought up another exploring party descended, and prepared to creep cautiously along the workings. The explorers were divided into two parties, one under the command of Mr. Mellord, of the Stafford Main Colliery, the other under Mr. Wilson, of the Oaks Colliery. They pursued different paths to meet at an appointed spot, and they soon found the corpses of those who had been killed or mutilated by the explosion, and of others who had died painlessly from the effects of afterdamp. Among the latter was one lad who had put his arms round the neck of a pony, and they had fallen together in this position; the boy was dead, but the pony, although both singed by the explosion and stupefied by the gas, was still alive and was brought to the surface, where it recovered. Fire was found in one of the workings, and was promptly put out by the use of an "extinguisher." The two parties pushed their researches as far as possible, and to an extent which involved great danger to themselves. Except the group collected at the bottom of the shaft they found only corpses, and they arrived at the certainty that no life could exist in the parts into which they were unable to penetrate.

With regard to the cause of the explosion nothing is known, and the voices of those who could tell have been forever silenced. The Barnsley coal is rich in inflammable gas, which seems most liable to accumulate in the mines when the barometer is low; and when this gas is present in a certain proportion, and is exposed to a naked light, an explosion follows. Swaithe is only 2 miles from the Oaks Colliery, where the same seam is worked, and where 368 lives were destroyed by an explosion on the 12th of December, 1866. It is also near Lundhill, where 189 lives were destroyed in February, 1857. The Swaith colliery is worked under strict rule and discipline, and no naked lights are permitted; but some of the coal is brought down by blasting. It is possible that the firing of a blast may have been coincident with the escape of sufficient gas to cause the explosion; but it will never be known whether a blast was fired or not. The only remaining suppositions are that a safety-lamp had been injured so that its flame was exposed, or that one of the miners used a naked light for his own purposes. So careless are some of these men that a man has been known to make a hole through the gauze of his safety-lamp with the point of his pick in order to get a light for his pipe. Fusees have been found in the pockets of two of the deceased, and the probability seems rather to incline in this direction.

London Times, Dec. 19.

About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night a selected exploring party, numbering upwards of thirty, went down the shaft, under the superintendence of Mr. James Wilson, of the Oaks Colliery. The party visited the dip workings, where many of the bodies were known to be lying, and then returned to the pit-bottom. For more than three hours there was no signal given by them to those above, and serious apprehensions began to be entertained for their safety. Happily, however, these were set at rest about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when they signaled for the cage to be drawn up. This order was then send up. After that additional bodies were sent up to 4 o'clock, when the whole party returned to bank much exhausted. The dead were placed in the sawing-shed side by side, and presented a ghastly appearance. Up to 4 o'clock yesterday morning 54 bodies had been recovered. After two hours' rest another party of volunteers was organized, with a view of recovering some of the remaining bodies, but after working incessantly for upwards of two hours, the men were not able to send any more to bank. By half-past 10 the number had, however, increased to fifty-nine. Up to about 2 o'clock the number had been increased to sixty-six. The workings are still being explored, and a number of bodies were left in the pit-bottom ready for being taken up towards night.

THE CARDIFF COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

CARDIFF, Dec. 6.—Another explosion occurred yesterday at a colliery about 6 miles from Cardiff, by which 12 men lost their lives and the same number received injuries Llancoily is the property of Messrs. Booker & Co., Bentyrch. It is almost a new colliery, having only been opened two years. It is worked by a drift descending 700 yards, and cutting through seven seams of coal, Christmas." A large Christmas-tree was nicely into which headings are driven at various parts. About 300 men are employed, but only 150 went down this morning. Everything appeared right until about 10 o'clock, when large bodies of workmen rushed up the drift calling for help. For a time all was confusion, but it was soon learned that an explosion had occurred in the Bras vein. A muster of men having shown that thirty-four were below, the fans for ventilation were kept at work for a time, and then gangs of colliers went down the incline. Many carters, colliers, and doorboys were soon met with on their faces, backs, and against walls, some huddled together, others scattered about. Those first met with were stunned, or otherwise injured. As the men proceeded the fire was soon apparent. One man named Evans had been working with a naked light in a cross heading. He struck his mandrill into an old working, and the gas rushed out, caught the light, and exploded with great force. He ran, and escaped unhurt, but six who were working near were killed and frightfully burnt; the other six appear to have been killed by choke-damp. Several of those injured are badly burnt, but others are injured through being thrown against various parts of the workings. No blame is attached to any one, as the man had a right to work with a naked light.

HOW COLD WEATHER AFFECTED LONDON STREETS.

London Times, Dec. 6.

At midnight on Saturday the thermometer at the Royal Humane Society's Receiving-House, Hyde-Park, registered 28 deg. minimum, or 4 deg. below freezing-point. But yesterday morning the mercury rose, and at noon, when the sun shone out a very short time, freezing-point, or 32 deg. was nearly reached. In the streets of the metropolis the traffic of vehicles was carried on with much difficulty. The tramcars, sand having been put down, were run along their routes, but it was killing work for the horses. Omnibuses, as a rule, were much behind time, and at 2 o'clock it was found necessary to discontinue the running of the Kingsland, Tilling's Cornhill and Chamberwell, and other omnibuses. The "Waterloo" omnibuses, in view of the danger of the incline at Waterloo bridge, crossed the river by Westminster bridge. The "Atlas" could not be driven to its destination (the "Princess of Wales," St. John's-wood), and as the evening advanced, the traffic on many other